



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

East Asia

**FBIS-EAS-94-143
Tuesday
26 July 1994**

This report contains information which is or may be copyrighted in a number of countries. Therefore, copying and/or further dissemination of the report is expressly prohibited without obtaining the permission of the copyright owner(s).

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-94-143

CONTENTS

26 July 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Australian Envoy Views ASEAN, Human Rights	/BANGKOK POST 26 Jul/	1
Further Reports on ASEAN Ministers Meeting		2
Lao Foreign Minister Gives Speech	/Vientiane Radio/	2
Indonesian Foreign Minister Speaks	/Jakarta Radio/	3
Singapore Welcomes Expanded ASEAN	/THE STRAITS TIMES 23 Jul/	3
Singapore's Jayakumar Views ARF	/THE STRAITS TIMES 23 Jul/	3
Ministers Disagree on Sea-10 Plan	/THE NATION 23 Jul/	3
SRV's Nguyen Manh Cam Speaks	/Hanoi Radio/	4
SRV Full Membership End of 1995	/Hanoi International/	5
ASEAN Nations, Russia Meet, Exchange Views	/THE SUNDAY POST 24 Jul/	5
Laos Sends 'Strong Signal' on Membership Desire	/THE SUNDAY POST 24 Jul/	5
Thailand's Chuan Meets With Attendees 25 Jul	/Bangkok Radio/	5
China Proposes Setting Up Subregional Forum	/THE NATION 26 Jul/	6
More Reports on ASEAN Regional Forum Meeting		6
Cambodia Hopes To Attend in 1995	/THE NATION 25 Jul/	6
Evans Underlines Importance	/Melbourne International/	7
ROK's Han on Northeast Asia Forum	/YONHAP/	7
Indonesia's Alatas Praises Meeting	/ANTARA/	7
Singapore Expresses Satisfaction	/THE STRAITS TIMES 26 Jul/	8
'Text' of Chairman's Statement	/KYODO/	9
Forum To Act as 'Safety Valve'	/BANGKOK POST 26 Jul/	9
PRC on Steps To Strengthen Peace	/BANGKOK POST 26 Jul/	10
ASEAN, Dialogue Partners Begin Meeting		11
Japan's Kono Vows Focus on Asia	/KYODO/	11
DPRK Urged To Choose Right Course	/KYODO/	12
Participants Discuss Burma Issue	/KYODO/	13
Canada Urges Reform in Burma	/KYODO/	14
More EAEC Issue Developments Reported		14
Potential EAEC Members Meet	/BANGKOK POST 26 Jul/	14
Japan's Kono, U.S.'s Talbott Comment	/KYODO/	15
ROK, PRC Foreign Ministers Discuss DPRK	/YONHAP/	15
Japan's Kono, U.S.'s Talbott Discuss DPRK	/KYODO/	16
ROK, Russian Ministers Meet on Nuclear Issue	/YONHAP/	16
U.S., Seoul To Consult PRC, Russia on DPRK	/HANGYORE SINMUN 25 Jul/	16
DPRK Said Seeking Security Treaty With U.S.	/KYODO/	17
Japan's Kono Pledges Support for Cambodia	/KYODO/	17
Australia Supports Military Aid for Cambodia	/THE NATION 26 Jul/	17
Reports of Foreign Arms Sale to Cambodia Denied	/ANTARA/	18
'World Community' Views Burma-UN Dialogue Plan	/THE NATION 23 Jul/	18
More on Thai Prime Minister-Ohn Gyaw Meeting	/THE NATION 26 Jul/	19
EU 'Disappointed' at Burma Meeting Cancellation	/KYODO/	20
Human Rights Activists Receive 'Cold Reception'	/BANGKOK POST 26 Jul/	20

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Signing of Israel-Jordan Declaration Welcomed	/KYODO/	22
Tokyo To Extend \$32.3 Million in Aid to Rwanda	/KYODO/	22
Further Reports on U.S.-Japan Framework Talks		22

Procurement Proposal Revealed [MAINICHI SHIMBUN 25 Jul]	22
Revising Patent Application [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 25 Jul]	22
Honda, Isuzu To Develop RV for U.S. Market [YOMIURI SHIMBUN 18 Jul]	23
Yen-Based Loans to Iran May Be Suspended [TOKYO SHIMBUN 17 Jul]	24
Article Urges Support, Aid for Russia [SHUKAN DAIYAMONDO 9 Jul]	24
Tokyo To Give Laos 4.3 Billion Yen in Assistance [KYODO]	27
PC Firms Said Making 'Belated Moves' Into PRC [KYODO]	27
Major Fire Insurance Firm Opens Office in SRV [KYODO]	27
Murayama's Strategy on DPRK Issue Noted [ASAHI SHIMBUN 24 Jul]	27
Military Conflict Likely on DPRK Nuclear Issue [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 25 Jul]	28
More on Issues Related to Domestic Politics	29
Polls on Murayama Government [MAINICHI SHIMBUN 25 Jul]	29
Ozawa: Party 'Larger' Than LDP [KYODO]	29
Hata on Media Coverage [ASAHI SHIMBUN 23 Jul]	30
Murayama's Policy Speech [MAINICHI SHIMBUN 19 Jul]	31
Hata on Forming New Party [KYODO]	32
Continued Reports Concerning Special Budget	32
'Priority Areas' Noted [KYODO]	32
300 Billion Yen Budget Approved [KYODO]	33
Further on Special Allocations [KYODO]	33
SDPJ Ministers Insist on Defense Spending Cut [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 22 Jul]	33
Debate on Issues Related to High Yen Continues	34
Need for Concerted Action [KYODO]	34
Hashimoto on Impact [KYODO]	34
Cabinet Caucus To Be Formed [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 19 Jul]	35
White Paper on Threat [KYODO]	35
Government To Increase Public Utility Charges [KYODO]	36
'Keizai Doyukai' Urges Legalization of SDF [KYODO]	37
Commentary, Editorials on SDPJ's Security Policy	37
Major Policies Questioned [TOKYO SHIMBUN 22 Jul]	37
YOMIURI SHIMBUN Editorial [16 Jul]	38
ASAHI SHIMBUN Editorial [21 Jul]	38
NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN Editorial [22 Jul]	39
Hitachi To Win FY94 Supercomputer Bid [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 12 Jul]	41
Government Issues Blueprint on Space Research [KYODO]	41
Future Satellite-Use Cellular Phone Discussed [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 25 Jul]	41
MPT To Study High-Speed Pocket Pager System [KYODO]	42
Labor Ministry Study on Employment Policy	42
Surplus Labor in 2000 [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 7 Jun]	42
Industry Favors New Labor System [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 7 Jun]	43
Union View on Employment [NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 7 Jun]	44
Editorial Urges Policy Shift [MAINICHI SHIMBUN 8 Jun]	44

North Korea

More Kim Il-song Memorial Services Held Abroad [KCNA]	45
Groups Issue Declaration in Paris [KCNA]	46
More International Messages, Embassy Visits	46
From Public, Political Figures [KCNA]	46
More Foreigners' Condolence Calls [KCNA]	46
More Party Leaders Send Messages [KCNA]	47
Further Condolences Received [KCNA]	47
Foreign Personalities Praise Kim Il-song [KCNA]	48
Placards Praising Kim Il-song Displayed [KCNA]	48
Italian Institute Head Praises Kim Chong-il [KCNA]	48
Kim Chong-il Arranges Consolation Party [KCNA]	48
Kim Yong-sun Delivers Speech [Pyongyang TV]	49
Letter Refers to Kim Chong-il as Great Leader [Pyongyang TV]	50
People Continue To Vow Loyalty to Kim Chong-il [KCNA]	50
SKNDF Communique on Services for Kim Il-song [KCNA]	51
Kim Yong-sam Group Denounced on Mourning Issue [Pyongyang Radio]	51

Trade Unions Denounce Kim Yong-sam /KCNA/	53
Workers Condemn Kim Yong-sam /KCNA/	53
Kim Yong-sam 'Does Not Know Duty' /KCNA/	54
South Koreans Vow To 'Uphold' Kim Chong-il /KCNA/	54
Commentary on 'Great Crime' of 'Antinationals' /Pyongyang Radio/	55
Pomminnyon Denounces ROK Authorities /KCNA/	57
Kim Yong-sam's DPRK 'Reform' Remarks Viewed /KCNA/	58
Sit-in Strike at ROK Hyundai Factory Reported /KCNA/	59
Inheritance of Single-Hearted Unity Stressed /Pyongyang Radio/	59
Talk Stresses Party's 'Refined' Leadership /Pyongyang Radio/	61

South Korea

Speculation on Carter-Kim Chong-il Meeting /Seoul Radio/	62
More on Meeting /Seoul Radio/	62
Kim Yong-sam To Declare Unification Program /YONHAP/	62
DPRK Reportedly Refused PRC Suggestions /YONHAP/	63
Daily Cites DPRK Policies /KYONGHYANG SINMUN 26 Jul/	63
Paper on Date of Kim Chong-il's Succession /TONG-A ILBO 26 Jul/	64
O Chin-u Viewed as 'Burden' for Kim Chong-il /Seoul TV/	64
'Internal Dispute' May Delay Inauguration /YONHAP/	65
KGB Official Says DPRK's Kim's Disagreed /Seoul Radio/	65
DPRK Official: Kim Failed To Make Will /YONHAP/	65
DPRK Air Force Resumes Tactical Training /YONHAP/	66
DPRK To Open Cities to Foreign Investors /YONHAP/	66
Military Reports Shooting Incident in DMZ /YONHAP/	66
DPRK Soldier Reportedly Shot /KYODO/	67
Daily Reports Incident /CHUNGANG ILBO 26 Jul/	67
DPRK Said To Demand Apology Before Talks /YONHAP/	67
Kim Pyong-il To Return to Finland 'Soon' /Seoul Radio/	67
Continued Reportage on Murayama's Visit	68
Prospects for Visit Analyzed /THE KOREA HERALD 23 Jul/	68
Agenda Reported /THE KOREA TIMES 23 Jul/	69
Kono Calls Talks 'A Success' /KYODO/	69
Joint News Conference /Seoul TV/	70
Japan's 'Comfort Women' Settlement Dissatisfying /YONHAP/	71
Japan, ROK Agree To Help Koreans in Sakhalin /ASAHI SHIMBUN 24 Jul/	72

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Foreign Minister Returns From ASEAN Meeting /Rangoon Radio/	73
Karen Rebels Kill Two Villagers at Festival /Rangoon Radio/	73
312 People Said Repatriated from Bangladesh /Rangoon Radio/	73

Cambodia

Communiqué Issued on PGNUNS Meeting /Radio PGNUNS/	73
Two Districts in Preah Vihear 'Liberated' /Radio PGNUNS/	73
Deputy Chief of Staff Visits /Phnom Penh Radio/	74
Further on Liberation of Districts /Radio PGNUNS/	74
Radio Details Liberation /Radio PGNUNS/	75
KR Radio Calls For Abolition of Government /Radio PGNUNS/	75
French Minister Signs Financial Protocol /Paris LIBERATION 25 Jul/	75

Indonesia

Military Urged Not To Meddle With Agencies /THE INDONESIA TIMES 21 Jul/	76
Editorial Views Pros, Cons of CGI Aid /SUARA PEMBARUAN 11 Jul/	77
Editorial Views Acquisition of CGI's Loan /KOMPAS 11 Jul/	78
Taiwan's Trans-Asia Makes Maiden Flight /ANTARA/	79

Thailand

Prime Minister Receives U.S. Official	<i>[Bangkok Radio]</i>	79
Columnist Says U.S. Discredits Nation	<i>[SIAM POST 24 Jul]</i>	79
Fighting Near Cambodian Border Detailed	<i>[Bangkok Radio]</i>	80
Commentary on Cambodia's ASEAN 'Achievement'	<i>[BANGKOK POST 26 Jul]</i>	81
Plan To Bring Experts Home Discussed	<i>[Bangkok Radio]</i>	82
Editorial Praises Chuan on Aung San Suu Kyi	<i>[THE NATION 26 Jul]</i>	82
Mon Refugees Ordered Out 'Despite Risks'	<i>[BANGKOK POST 26 Jul]</i>	83

Vietnam

NHAN DAN Welcomes ASEAN Conference	<i>[VNA]</i>	83
Nation's Chances of Joining ASEAN Reviewed	<i>[Hanoi Radio]</i>	84
EU Delegation Holds News Conference	<i>[Hanoi Radio]</i>	85
Economic Establishments Provide Overseas Labor	<i>[Hanoi Radio]</i>	85
Vo Van Kiet Attends Dong Thap Muoi Conference	<i>[Hanoi Radio]</i>	86
Vu Oanh Attends War Invalids Conference	<i>[Hanoi Radio]</i>	86
Construction of Powerline Under Way	<i>[Hanoi Radio]</i>	86
Publishing, Printing Activities Reregistered	<i>[Hanoi Radio]</i>	87

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Thailand Urged To Reconsider Activists Expulsion	<i>[Melbourne International]</i>	88
Evans on 'Worrying Implications' of Cambodia	<i>[Melbourne International]</i>	88
Government Urges Burma To Release Prisoners	<i>[Melbourne International]</i>	88
Evans Views Report on Indonesian Military	<i>[AFP]</i>	88
Relief for Rwanda Tops \$7 Million	<i>[Melbourne International]</i>	89
PNG Road Construction Aid Accord Concluded	<i>[Melbourne International]</i>	89
Air Force Takes Delivery of Upgraded Aircraft	<i>[Melbourne International]</i>	89
Overseas Fighter Planes Arrive for Exercise	<i>[Melbourne International]</i>	89

Australian Envoy Views ASEAN, Human Rights

*BK2607094794 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Jul 94 p 4*

[Interview with Australian Ambassador to Thailand John McCarthy by Anurat Maniphany in Bangkok "shortly before the start of the ASEAN meetings last week"]

[Text] Q: Is Australia interested in acceding to ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation?

A: Sure, we are interested. It's consistent with our foreign policy. It is also consistent with our aspiration to engage in Asia. We are positive about it but we haven't been round through every detail. There are a lot of ways to accede to a treaty. We would want to discuss what was involved.

Q: Do you support the Treaty because of the basic idea of peaceful resolution of conflicts?

A: It makes sense because it talks about peaceful resolution of conflict, which is consistent with our approach to regional security... not only (for) events once they get hot, but (for) events before they get hot, to try and stop them from getting hot.

It is also consistent with our belief that our own security quite clearly lies within the region. Our policy on preventative diplomacy, on resolution of disputes, should be consistent with the sorts of policy that are evolving within the region.

Q: Would Australia adhere to a Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone?

A: We would be happy with the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone provided the treaty was drafted along the lines of the South Pacific Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, which permits the right of transit of naval vessels of the United States.

Q: Is continuing instability in Cambodia a regional security threat?

A: It's a regional security problem, not a regional security threat. It was a regional security threat when you had proxy disputes between the Soviet Union, China and the United States. It is no longer that kind of situation.

The Vietnamese want to stay out, their priorities lie with economic development. I think that is also the position of the Thais, and it's certainly the position of the rest of the ASEAN members.

But it (the situation in Cambodia) is a potential cause of instability. It's a potential cause of unease between Cambodia and Thailand in particular.

Although the Cambodians have to sort this matter out for themselves the international community does have a continuing responsibility for assisting.

One thing that is abundantly clear: according to the Paris agreements, a system was to be established for the election of a government. That system was established and a government was elected. It may not be a perfect government, but it was the best that (could be) produced in the circumstances.

The onus is on the international community to support that government, in two ways, or several ways: assistance in viable machinery of government, law courts, police, human rights, tax collecting... things that any country needs to tick over in a reasonable way.

It also needs the capacity to defend itself from anybody within that country who tries to cause difficulties who choose not to become members of the political process.

Probably the overriding priority is to get the army into the sort of shape necessary to prove itself as a viable defence force.

There is a disposition on the part of the Australian government to assist with training.

Q: Will the outlaw bill help to solve the Khmer Rouge problem?

A: You have to maintain pressure on the Khmer Rouge but you have to keep open some sort of avenue for them to come back to hold negotiations.

The Cambodian parliament has left a loophole for the Khmer Rouge to enter into the negotiation process. It is totally understandable in Australia's view that Cambodia decided to outlaw the Khmer Rouge.

Q: What are Australia's hopes on the economic front?

A: A major aspect of our endeavours in Asia is construction of APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Community [as published]) as a viable economic grouping.

It seems to be gathering momentum. The forthcoming meeting in Jakarta is going to be crucial, under President Suharto, given his prominence not only as president of Indonesia but chairman of the NAM (Non Aligned Movement).

The linkage of the AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area) and the CER (Closer Economic Relations pact between Australia and New Zealand), which has been mooted a lot recently, is something that we see merit in looking at closely because the two groupings are about the same size in terms of GDP.

It would be consistent with our desire for closer economic, political relations in Asia.

Q: What are your views on the row over the human rights and trade linkage?

A: It should be discussed in the ILO (International Labour Organisation) not the WTO (World Trade Organisation). We have enough trade problems without dealing with this sort of stuff. The ILO is the place do it.

Malaysians. Thais and Indonesians are justified in saying do not lecture us about what sort of countries we should be running... or on issues of governance.

That doesn't mean to say we should necessarily avoid talking about universal human rights issues in relation to our own countries, as we do in Australia. We've got human rights problems with aborigines. People criticise us, we allow that criticism.

But by saying that human rights should be universally applied, we are not being critical of governments.

Further Reports on ASEAN Ministers Meeting

Lao Foreign Minister Gives Speech

BK2607053894 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Speech by His Excellency Somsavat Lengsavat, foreign affairs minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, at the opening of the 27th ASEAN Ministerial Conference in Bangkok on 22 July—read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Mr. Chairman, Your Highnesses, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a great honor and an overwhelming pleasure for me to be invited as an observer to the 27th ASEAN Ministerial Conference and, in particular, to give a speech at its opening ceremony.

First, in the name of the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], I would like to extend my warm congratulations to His Excellency Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, foreign minister of Thailand, for having been elected as chairman of this conference and to sincerely thank the Thai Government and people, the host of this meeting, for extending a warm welcome and providing all conveniences to our delegation since we set foot in this beautiful land.

At the same time, I would like to extend my warm tribute to all the ASEAN foreign ministers, the ASEAN secretary general, ministers of the observer countries, and all guests invited to attend this conference.

Mr. Chairman, the conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers is held at a time when the situation in this region is undergoing a profound change, which is favorable to the strengthening and development of cooperation in all areas among the countries in Southeast Asia and to the building of peace and stability in this region. We take note that since its inception, ASEAN has sought ways to promote cooperation in the economic, social, and other fields among the member countries and with countries in other regions of the world. Most notably of all, it has reached an agreement to set up the ASEAN Free Trade Area, or AFTA. In addition, ASEAN has also made many initiatives and efforts, including organizing ASEAN regional consultative meetings aimed at promoting mutual trust and ensuring stability in this region on the basis of mutual

respect for each other's sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, solving regional conflicts through peaceful means, and effective cooperation. We are pleased to welcome this new atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation.

On this occasion, I would like to inform the meeting that the LPDR has also made some important achievements in our socioeconomic development along the path of comprehensive restructuring, maintaining the pace of economic change, and satisfactorily controlling the rate of inflation. Foreign investment has gradually increased, more outstandingly in the hydropower sector. Thanks to such success, the living standard of the multiethnic Lao people has been gradually elevated and the political stability and social order further guaranteed.

Nonetheless, our country has not yet been liberated from its state of underdevelopment. It will still take us more time and effort to overcome this situation. In the immediate future, our government will continue to pursue economic development through the market mechanism and to pay attention to developing human resources. At the same time, we will continue to broaden our economic relations with foreign countries, primarily with the neighboring countries, in accordance with the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and cooperation on the basis of the principle of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefits.

As for ASEAN, we acknowledge that being accepted as an observer country at the present time is also a stage preceding our becoming a member in the future. Therefore, we have actively paid attention to studying the organization of and activities undertaken by ASEAN and meeting necessary conditions in the past year, with the assistance and cooperation of the Foreign Ministries of Thailand and Indonesia. We have sent some Foreign Affairs Ministry personnel to study ASEAN affairs in Bangkok, Jakarta, and the ASEAN Secretariate. As for the other ASEAN countries, they have rendered assistance and cooperation to our country, both on the bilateral and multilateral scopes. We would like to take this opportunity to extend our thanks to you for such cooperation and assistance. At the same time, we are also pleased to see that in the past year, the LPDR and the ASEAN member countries have exchanged many visits, including several high-level delegations. Notably, we had the honor to welcome the visit to the LPDR by Their Majesties the King and the Queen of the Kingdom of Thailand and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon in April. I hope that detailed consultations for cooperation will be held between the LPDR and ASEAN at the consultative meeting scheduled tomorrow.

In conclusion, I wish that the 27th ASEAN Ministerial Conference be crowned with a glorious success.

Thank you.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Speaks

BK2207161094 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas addressed the opening session of the two-day 27th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok, Thailand, today. Alatas said that the time has come for ASEAN to create the concept of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, ZOPFAN, with its vital component—a nuclear-free Southeast Asian zone.

He said that one of the reasons for the need to create the ZOPFAN and a nuclear-free Southeast Asia zone by ASEAN member countries is the fact that peace has been established in this region. This is proved by the fact that Cambodia has been successful in setting up a democratic government after United Nations-supervised elections were held some time ago.

Regarding the South China Sea, Ali Alatas said that Indonesia is now preparing to organize the fifth workshop on the South China Sea. According to the minister, the process of implementing the proposals put up by Indonesia since 1990 on this issue has now reached a promising stage.

Singapore Welcomes Expanded ASEAN

BK2307145094 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Jul 94 p 16

[Report by Lee Siew Hua and Sinfah Tunsarawuth]

[Excerpt] Bangkok—An expanded ASEAN membership would lead to new decision-making processes and should be welcomed, Singapore's foreign minister said yesterday.

Professor S. Jayakumar said: "While the expansion of ASEAN membership will no doubt lead to adjustments in consultation and decision-making procedures, an expanded ASEAN would mean a more dynamic Southeast Asia, which, in turn, will fuel the ongoing energy which pervades the Asia-Pacific."

He was speaking at the launch of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, AMM, yesterday, where Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and the other five ASEAN foreign ministers made opening statements.

The advantages that come from regionalism was another theme in Prof. Jayakumar's speech and were reflected in the statements of his ASEAN counterparts.

On the economic front, ASEAN had the ASEAN Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, he said. On security, it had the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) which will bring together 17 countries and the European Union to discuss security in the Asia-Pacific.

"These are the steps which ASEAN has taken to build a more predictable and constructive pattern of relationships within the region," he said.

Prof. Jayakumar and his ASEAN colleagues noted that regionalism had gone a step further at this meeting because all 10 foreign ministers from Southeast Asia were gathered at the AMM for the first time. [passage omitted]

Singapore's Jayakumar Views ARF

BK2307122694 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Jul 94 p 1

[By Lee Kim Chew in Bangkok]

[Excerpts] In a bid to get the fledgling ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) off the ground, Singapore yesterday proposed a gradualist approach to reconcile two divergent views about how fast it should move towards new security arrangements in the Asia-Pacific region.

Foreign Minister S. Jayakumar noted that some ARF members wanted to proceed quickly on ways to enhance regional security, while others preferred a slower, more cautious approach.

"Singapore believes that a balance must be struck somewhere between the two positions," he said at the start of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

A step-by-step approach at this stage was best, he added.

"To force the pace of the ARF would cause discomfort to some participants and discomfort often means diminished participation."

"On the other hand, some fear that unless we make some real progress on the ARF, it will die a natural death."

It was unrealistic to expect the ARF to produce instant solutions to sensitive issues such as the rival claims in the Spratlys, he said.

The forum members had to meet regularly to discuss security issues frankly before moving on to more substantial measures. [passage omitted]

Professor Jayakumar said the prospect of an expanded ASEAN must be seen in a positive light as this would mean a more dynamic Southeast Asia.

New institutions like APEC and the ARF would thus help to build a more predictable and constructive pattern of relationships within the Asia-Pacific region, he added. [passage omitted]

Ministers Disagree on Sea-10 Plan

BK2307100594 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jul 94 p A7

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers yesterday shot down a proposal for a gathering of 10 Southeast Asian countries outside the ASEAN framework.

The ministers expressed concern that the initiative, called Sea-10, would conflict with ASEAN, which groups six nations.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi said there was a consensus yesterday that the four other countries—Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Burma—would instead eventually join ASEAN.

"Sea-10 will become irrelevant in the light of this consensus. It is not difficult at all to bring them in," Badawi said.

Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri, who is chairing the 27th ASEAN Meeting, has previously supported setting up Sea-10, which he said would assist the integration of the four other countries into the regional body.

The government had planned to organize a seminar in Bangkok late this year or early next year, initially at government level, to discuss the proposal.

However, Badawi said the ASEAN meeting in Bangkok was a starting point for the grouping of the 10 Southeast Asian nations. He stressed that ASEAN is an official body.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said the planned Bangkok seminar on Sea-10 would proceed, but at an academic level, and would serve as a forum for exchanging views on regional cooperation.

"The meeting of foreign ministers wish to see one Southeast Asian community under the principles of the ASEAN declaration. We are on track to achieve that wish," he said.

In a joint communique to be issued at the conclusion of the meeting today, the ASEAN foreign ministers are expected to express the hope that relations between ASEAN, the Indochinese countries and Burma will become closer and state their commitment to building a Southeast Asian community through "common membership" of ASEAN.

SRV's Nguyen Manh Cam Speaks

BK2207154694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] According to a VNA correspondent in Bangkok, the 27th ASEAN foreign ministerial conference opened this morning, 22 July, in Bangkok, Thailand.

This is the first time that such a conference has been held with the participation of all the 10 Southeast Asian countries, including six ASEAN nations—namely Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Brunei—with Vietnam and Laos attending as observers, and Cambodia and Myanmar [Burma] as guests of the ASEAN and of the host country respectively.

In his welcoming speech at the conference, Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said: This annual conference shows a significant change, both in the number of ASEAN's interlocutor countries and in the scope of our discussions.

Addressing the conference, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said: We highly appreciate the realistic and positive activities of various ASEAN countries in establishing and broadening their relations with Vietnam for the sake of a peaceful, cooperative, and prosperous Southeast Asia.

We note with joy that over the past two years, particularly since Vietnam became an ASEAN observer, the relations between Vietnam and ASEAN have developed rapidly and finely.

As for Vietnam's accession to ASEAN, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said: We are very moved at the fact that all the ASEAN leaders have expressed their desire to see Vietnam's early accession to ASEAN. For our part, with the help of ASEAN, Vietnam is making its active and realistic preparations for promptly becoming a full member of ASEAN. The question now is only the timing for its admission. Vietnam's accession to ASEAN totally conforms to the trend now being developed in the region and will certainly contribute realistically to the prosperity of each country and of the region as a whole.

Touching on the regional situation, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam emphatically said: Southeast Asia is embarking on a new stage, a stage of peace and cooperation for development instead of the state of confrontation as seen in the past many decades. This is a good opportunity for all of our countries to concentrate efforts for development—development of each country and of the entire region, and at the same time, to jointly devote our heart and energy to building Southeast Asia into a stable and prosperous region. The presence of all the 10 Southeast Asian countries for the first time at this conference serves as an eloquent evidence for this new trend, a trend confirming the truth that peace and prosperity of each country and of the region are inseparable. However, it is not that everything in the region is developing smoothly without any difficulties, as there are still factors that have a negative impact on our environment.

We believe that to achieve stability and broaden cooperation, there is no way other than to hold a dialogue, respecting each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, refraining from interfering in each other's internal affairs and from resorting to force or threatening to use force, and achieving equitable cooperation for mutual benefit. This is also the fundamental spirit of the Bali Treaty of Amity and Cooperation to which Vietnam is a signatory. This spirit will guide us into a more beautiful development stage in the region.

Southeast Asia has enough conditions and capabilities to present the world with the image of a peaceful and cooperative region working for the sake of development and prosperity. This reality is within the reach of all our Southeast Asian countries. This is also a positive contribution to peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region and the world over.

In this lofty mandate, you can find Vietnam a positive friend.

Also on the morning of 22 July, the foreign ministers of Thailand, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore and the two observers—namely Laos and Papua New Guinea—delivered their speeches at the conference.

In his capacity as the conference chairman, Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said: The welcome of Vietnam into the ASEAN family for which Thailand have given its wholehearted support will serve as a tangible manifestation of a call for broadening ASEAN.

Mr. Roberto Romulo, Philippine foreign minister, also pointed out: It is only a matter of time and procedures rather than a matter of principles and policy until Vietnam becomes an ASEAN member.

According to its agenda, the 27th ASEAN foreign ministerial conference will conclude on the afternoon of 23 July with the release of a joint communique.

SRV Full Membership End of 1995

BK260710594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] ASEAN member countries on July 24th admitted Vietnam to the organization following a two-day foreign ministerial conference. They also welcomed unofficial membership from Cambodia.

Vietnam now has the status of an observer and will become a full member at the end of 1995 at the ASEAN summit. Laos, also with observer status, has expressed the willingness to become an ASEAN member and the Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas, said Laos also would become an ASEAN member soon.

ASEAN Nations, Russia Meet, Exchange Views

BK2407101194 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 24 Jul 94 p 2

[Text] Yesterday's meeting between Asean and the Russian Federation was largely an exchange of information aimed at increasing political and economic ties and cooperation, Philippines Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo said yesterday.

Mr. Romulo, who represented Asean at the meeting, added that he was impressed that Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev had brought a delegation of businessmen with him to examine opportunities in Asean.

The two sides agreed that an informal committee of Asean ambassadors in Moscow—an "Asean Moscow Committee"—would help improve dialogue between the two sides.

Russia has proposed setting up a centre for conflict prevention and a strategic studies in the region. Some

Asean countries were interested and he asked Mr. Kozyrev for more information, Mr. Romulo said.

Laos Sends 'Strong Signal' on Membership Desire

BK2407100194 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 24 Jul 94 p 2

[Report by Saritdet Marukhathat and Suphaphon Kan-wirayothin]

[Text] Laos has for the first time sent a strong signal that it wants to become a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, delegation sources said yesterday.

The Laotian delegation wanted to know more about the details of how to apply for Asean membership, according to the sources.

The issue was raised at a consultative meeting between Asean, led by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, and his Laotian counterpart Somsavat Lengsavat.

Laos also proposed that it join Asean meetings on science and technology, narcotics, the environment, and culture and information, the sources said.

The Laotian minister asked for Asean assistance for training in banking, finance, investment management, rural development, planning, urban development, promotion of tourism, public administrative work and public servants, they added.

"Asean will consider the proposed requests on a case-by-case basis," one source said.

Last year in Singapore Laos attended the Asean Ministerial Meeting for the first time as an observer after acceding to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in 1992.

But Vientiane has not mentioned the procedure for becoming a member until yesterday.

Thailand, Indonesia and the Asean secretariat have assisted Vientiane in training Laotian foreign ministry officials to prepare the country to take part in Asean activities.

Thailand's Chuan Meets With Attendees 25 Jul

BK2507143694 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] The foreign ministers of the ASEAN dialogue partners, observers, guests, and special guests, who are in Bangkok for the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, the ASEAN Regional Forum—a regionwide consultation on security and political cooperation, and the ASEAN Post-ministerial Conference, altogether from 13 countries, today at 1000 paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister

Chuan Likphai at Government House. The group was accompanied by Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri.

The prime minister welcomed the group saying he was happy to see such a meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers to map out strategy and politics for the region. He said that after the Cold War, there has been a trend for security negotiations at bilateral level. He said the ASEAN Regional Forum is being held at the right moment, and the forum will enable participants to work together toward creating a transparency and better understanding. This, he said, will lead to a confidence building in the region through the approach of the preventive diplomacy. Asia and the Pacific is a region with the highest and steady economic growth rate; there is a need therefore for the countries in this region to consolidate economic cooperation to contribute to peace and prosperity of the region. He said that the meetings in Bangkok would be a very important starting point for a planning together to achieve a common target of all countries.

The ASEAN Regional Forum opened this afternoon at the Shangri-La Hotel in Bangkok. The meeting was chaired by Thai Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, and it was attended by the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, six dialogue partners; as well as China and Russia, which are ASEAN consultative partners; Vietnam, Laos, and Papua New Guinea which are observers. The meeting lasted for about five hours. At 1730, the foreign ministers of the dialogue partners—China, Russia, Vietnam, Laos, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia, together with the ASEAN foreign ministers left for an audience with His Majesty the King at Chitlada Palace. The group was accompanied by Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri.

Reporting on the meeting of ASEAN ministers with the dialogue and consultative partners this afternoon, Suwit Simasakun, director general of the Information Department, said the meeting was still not over, and the ministers continued their discussion into the night on the topics of regional security. In the afternoon, they discussed the regional situation and ways to solve the problems. The ASEAN Regional Forum is the first regional meeting of its kind. The official noted that the meeting was successful in that it has created mutual trust and that everybody was happy with the outcome.

China Proposes Setting Up Subregional Forum

*BK2607103094 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Jul 94 p A2*

[Text] China has proposed a sub-regional security forum at the level of senior officials with ASEAN, informed sources said yesterday.

The sources said the first session is expected to be held in Beijing in April next year.

Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, speaking to reporters after the ASEAN Regional Forum [ARF], said Beijing wants to have a forum on security with ASEAN separated from the framework of the ARF.

The proposed dialogue was one of the proposals put forth by China during the ARF meeting yesterday.

The Chinese also proposed forging of relations based on "mutual respect and amicable coexistence" and economic ties on the basis of "equality and mutual benefit and mutual assistance".

The Chinese proposals also called for peaceful settlement in handling disputes between countries in the Asia-Pacific.

They stressed the need to adhere to the principle that armaments should only be used for defensive purpose.

Qichen yesterday used the ARF forum to reaffirm that China has no aggression or expansionist plans.

"China does not seek any sphere of influence and does not have single soldier stationed on foreign soil, nor does it have any military base abroad," he said.

More Reports on ASEAN Regional Forum Meeting

Cambodia Hopes To Attend in 1995

*BK2507021494 Bangkok THE NATION in English
25 Jul 94 p A4*

[Text] Cambodia, which on Saturday announced its intention to seek full membership to ASEAN, said yesterday it would like to attend next year's ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in Brunei.

"We know that it is premature for us to join the ARF this year. I have already informed Brunei's Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah that Cambodia hopes to attend the ARF in Brunei in the 28th ASEAN Meeting," Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut said.

Sirivut said his country is seeking eventual ASEAN membership as it can no longer afford to remain aloof from world events.

"Cambodia feels one part of this and we would like to say something and to have a common point of view in terms of security problems," he said.

Prince Sirivut stressed that Phnom Penh's priority was economic development and investment, "but you cannot develop the country without security."

Cambodia was invited to attend this year's ASEAN annual meeting as a special guest of the grouping but it will not take part in today's inaugural ASEAN Regional Forum which will discuss regional security matters because of its informal status.

"We are very interested in security matters because Cambodia feels it is part of the region and the unstable situation can affect the region. That's why I reiterated this request again to participate the next ARF," Sirivut said.

Sirivut said that in all his bilateral meetings so far, there was no talk of military issues. In forthcoming meetings with senior US and Australian officials, "we will talk about development and non-lethal aid," he said.

Evans Underlines Importance

BK2507025394 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0100 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] will be joined by counterparts from 12 other countries at wide-ranging talks on regional security due to begin in Bangkok later on today. The first meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum which is aimed at resolving disputes before they develop into armed conflict. [sentence as heard] Australia will be represented at the meeting by its foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans. More from Trevor Watson in the Thai capital:

[Begin recording] As American officials put it, the meeting is the message. For the first time, 18 Asia Pacific nations from Russia to New Zealand and China to Canada have agreed to discuss security concerns. Despite the end of the cold war, tensions remain over arms flows into the region and conflicting claims to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. Foreign Minister Gareth Evans:

[Evans] I do not think we should talk up the Spratlys as a major problem area, but should certainly acknowledge it as one of the reasons why it is important to have this kind of security dialogue and the accompanying strategies flowing from it.

[Watson] This first regional gathering is expected to focus on its future role of the confidence building forum.
[end recording]

ROK's Han on Northeast Asia Forum

SK2507081694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT
25 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, July 25 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu proposed a ministerial-level security forum in Northeast Asia Monday [25 July] that would include the two Koreas, the United States, Japan, China and Russia.

Han sought the support and cooperation of foreign ministers from 18 countries gathered here for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum (ARF), which in itself is the first meeting designed to address their common security concerns.

Referring to the Korean peninsula as the last vestige of the cold war, Han told the attendees in a closed-door session that Korea's division is the source of tension in Northeast Asia.

North Korea's suspected nuclear arms program constitutes a new international issue that seriously threatens the security of the region, he said.

Considering such extraordinary circumstances, the region needs a "Northeast Asia Security Dialogue (NEASD)" to guarantee peace and security cooperation, Han said.

South Korea's Assistant Foreign Minister for Policy Planning Yi Chang-chun, in Bangkok accompanying Han, said the NEASD should first focus on confidence-building measures and preventive diplomacy based on non-aggression, non-intervention, respect for democracy and dispute settlement.

He said South and North Korea, the United States, Japan, China and Russia could join this new security forum on condition that suspicions over Pyongyang's nuclear program be cleared up.

Han has long insisted on a security forum for Northeast Asia, proposing a body modeled after the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Indonesia's Alatas Praises Meeting

BK2607133794 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1106 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 (OANA/ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the first meet of ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) here Monday afternoon.

The minister said that many of Indonesia's ideas put forward during the meet had been positively received.

ARF, set up during the 26th ASEAN ministerial meeting (AMM) in Singapore last year, is an informal vehicle whereby participating countries exchange ideas about the Asia-Pacific region in particular and international/regional political and defence affairs in general.

The ARF meet was chaired by Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri.

In the meet which lasted three hours, Alatas said that a cooperation framework like the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) or the Pan-Asia security plan would not work well in laying the foundation for solid and peaceful security in this region.

Security in the region, he said, should be based on the ability to guarantee the speedy and comprehensive solution to conflicts such as in Cambodia and in the Korean peninsula as well as to prevent conflicts, especially in the South China Sea.

He also suggested the relations among countries in this region be invariably improved, the extent and scope of military confrontation be curtailed, and strategic balance among big countries in terms of weaponry be pursued.

According to Alatas, the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and general weapons may relax arms race involving the region's countries.

He also reminded that the leaders of ASEAN which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, and Brunei Darussalam in their 1992 Singapore summit issued a declaration stating that ASEAN should immediately bring into reality the concepts of zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality (ZOPFAN) and a Southeast Asian nuclear-weapon free zone (NWFZ).

The minister held that early realization of ZOPFAN and NWFZ will not only be a great stride towards peace in the region but also a significant contribution to disarmament and anti-nuclear proliferation action all over the world.

"It is my opinion that all these concepts are significant and concrete and that ARF is the right forum where they can be discussed," Alatas said.

The first ARF meet was attended by six ASEAN foreign ministers, seven foreign ministers from ASEAN's dialogue partners, three foreign ministers from observer countries, and two foreign ministers from ASEAN consultation partners.

Singapore Expresses Satisfaction

BK2607123394 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Jul 94 p 14

[By Lee Siew Hua and Sinsa Tunsarawut]

[Text] Bangkok—Singapore's Foreign Minister, Professor S. Jayakumar, last night expressed satisfaction that the first ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) on security was better than expected.

He said: "I thought it went better than most people expected, bearing in mind that there were so many ministers from diverse countries with different attitudes to many political issues.

"I thought there was a refreshing atmosphere. There was no tension in the room. Most of the ministers did not speak from prepared texts. There was a high degree of spontaneity."

He also said participants stayed away from controversial topics and concentrated instead on areas where they could find agreement.

He was speaking to Singapore reporters after the landmark forum, which brought together foreign ministers from 17 countries and the European Union to discuss security in the Asia-Pacific.

Apart from the right ambience, he said he sensed there was an "emerging consensus" that the region was stable and peaceful, he said.

Yet, he added, participants seemed to realise that mechanisms like the ARF should be put in place, as it could be a useful instrument for members to anticipate problems and discuss them informally.

"Consensus also seemed to emerge that we should meet at least once a year, which was quite an achievement and indicates the seriousness of purpose which the delegations attach to it.

"There was a further emerging consensus that for the ASEAN Regional Forum to be truly effective and credible, it cannot just be a meeting once a year by the ministers.

"Singapore proposed that in between the meetings of the ministers, there should be work done in preparation. You can call it inter-sessionary work."

He said: "This was supported by quite a number of countries. Before the next ARF, let's do some homework and spadework on many ideas which have been thrown up."

The inter-sessionary work could consist of meetings of senior officials, workshops and exchanges of papers, he said.

Such work would allow the ministers, when they meet in Brunei next year, to work on fairly concrete matters and from a well-thought out agenda, he said.

Prof Jayakumar said he expected the next ARF to have a more structured agenda, and that particular topics could be identified.

But the pace could remain cautious and step-by-step, which was the view of most ASEAN members, he said.

He noted that a wide variety of trust-building ideas were given at the forum—including talks on arms reduction, curbing of nuclear-weapons proliferation, exchange of visits by defence officials and centres to train peacekeepers.

"There was no shortage of ideas for confidence-building measures," he said.

The ministers also discussed potential flashpoints and topping the list was the Korean peninsula, he said. Another flashpoint discussed was the South China Sea.

The forum also dwelt on the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Co-operation.

"ASEAN is exploring the possibility of finding a way for non-ASEAN countries to accede to the treaty," said Prof Jayakumar, adding that details could be worked out by "special protocol".

'Text' of Chairman's Statement

OW2507170894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1643 GMT
25 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, July 25 KYODO—The following is the text of a chairman's statement on the first meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), held in Bangkok on Monday [25 July]:

1. The first meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) was held in Bangkok on July 25, 1994, in accordance with the 1992 Singapore declaration of the fourth ASEAN summit, whereby the ASEAN heads of state and government proclaimed their intent to intensify ASEAN's external dialogues in political and security matters as a means of building cooperative ties with states in the Asia-Pacific region.
2. Attending the meeting were the foreign ministers of ASEAN, ASEAN's dialogue partners, ASEAN's consultative partners, and ASEAN's observers or their representatives. The minister of foreign affairs of Thailand served as chairman of the meeting.
3. Being the first time ever that high-ranking representatives from the majority of states in the Asia-Pacific region came to specifically discuss political and security cooperation issues, the meeting was considered a historic event for the region. More importantly, the meeting signified the opening of a new chapter of peace, stability and cooperation for Southeast Asia.
4. The participants of the meeting held a productive exchange of views on the current political and security situation in the Asia-Pacific region, recognizing that developments in one part of the region could have an impact on the security of the region as whole. It was agreed that, as a high-level consultative forum, the ARF had enabled the countries in the Asia-Pacific region to foster the habit of constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues of common interest and concern. In this respect, the ARF would be in a position to make significant contributions to efforts toward confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region.

5. Bearing in mind the importance of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in the maintenance of international peace and security, the meeting welcomed the continuation of U.S.-DPRK (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) negotiation and endorsed the early resumption of inter-Korean dialogue.

6. The meeting agreed to:

- A) convene the ARF on an annual basis and hold the second meeting in Brunei Darussalam in 1995; and
- B) endorse the purposes and principles of ASEAN's treaty of amity and cooperation in Southeast Asia, as a code of conduct governing relations between states and a

unique diplomatic instrument for regional confidence building, preventive diplomacy, and political and security cooperation.

7. The meeting also agreed to entrust the next chairman of the ARF, Brunei Darussalam, working in consultation with ARF participants as appropriate, to:

A) collate and study all papers and ideas raised during the ARF senior officials' meeting (SOM) and the ARF in Bangkok for submission to the second ARF through the second ARF-SOM, both of which to be held in Brunei Darussalam, ideas which might be the subjects of such further study include confidence and security building, nuclear nonproliferation, peacekeeping cooperation including a regional peacekeeping training center, exchanges of nonclassified military information, maritime security issues, and preventive diplomacy;

B) study the comprehensive concept of security, including its economic and social aspects, as it pertains to the Asia-Pacific region;

C) study other relevant internationally recognized norms and principles pertaining to international and regional political and security cooperation for their possible contribution to regional political and security cooperation;

D) promote the eventual participation of all ARF countries in the U.N. conventional arms register; and

E) convene, if necessary, informal meetings of officials to study all relevant papers and suggestions to move the ARF process forward.

8. Recognizing the need to develop a more predictable and constructive pattern of relationships for the Asia-Pacific region, the meeting expressed its firm conviction to continue to work toward the strengthening and the enhancement of political and security cooperation within the region, as a means of ensuring a lasting peace, stability and prosperity for the region and its peoples.

Forum To Act as 'Safety Valve'

BK2607055094 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Jul 94 p 1

[Text] ASEAN, the world's major economic and political powers and other regional countries formally created yesterday the first organisation to act as a safety valve and possible peace-maker for conflicts in the Asia Pacific.

Yesterday's first meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum was made as informal as possible to allow 18 ministers to discuss security issues as freely as possible and to get to know each other better.

Ministers and officials hailed the event as "historic" but cautioned that not too much should be expected at this stage. Nevertheless, a bland draft chairman's statement prepared by senior officials was beefed up by their

political masters during the three-hour meeting yesterday afternoon and two-hour dinner to include clearer indications of the forum's possible direction.

"It was a historic first meeting. We've got off to a good start," a Canadian official told reporters.

"You really can't have too high expectations... the region has not dealt with these issues before," he said.

Similar comments came from several delegations such as the Chinese and Japanese. Some placed particular emphasis on the fact that many former enemies had gathered together in armchair meeting. Vietnam and the United States sat side by side in a room that also included ministers from Russia, China and ASEAN.

The Canadians also stressed the current absence of any security body in the region. Next month UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali is convening a meeting of 11 regional organisations such as the Organisation for African Unity and the Organisation of American States to discuss security. No organisation from this region has been available to participate, the Canadians noted.

In addition to the ASEAN six, the forum's current participants are their regular dialogue partners (Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea and the United States), together with China, Vietnam, Laos, Russia and Papua New Guinea.

The statement, read out late last night by Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri, the current ASEAN chairman, spelled out in some detail the ASEAN Regional Forum's plans for the coming year.

Since yesterday's meeting was only an occasion for airing views, no decisions were expected on specific questions such as how to handle a conflict in the Korean peninsular or Cambodia.

But a list of proposals, many repeated by several ministers, is already on the table. Over the next 12 months they will be collected and processed by the next ASEAN chairman, Brunei, in consultation with other participants so that they can be put into a suitable shape for next year's ASEAN Regional Forum meeting to examine.

The list includes:

- Confidence and security building,
- Nuclear non-proliferation,
- Peacekeeping cooperation including a proposal to set up a regional peacekeeping training centre,
- Exchanges of non-classified military information,
- Maritime security issues such as piracy, and
- Actions that could be taken in advance to defuse potential conflict, known as "preventive diplomacy".

The statement also called for the eventual participation of all forum countries in the UN Conventional Arms Register, seen as a first step towards curbing arms races.

According to Canadian officials, the Russian foreign minister also submitted a proposal on arms transfer, but this was not mentioned in the official statement.

The ministers also welcomed the continuation of US-North Korean talks and supported the early resumption of talks between North and South Korea.

One of the key unresolved questions is whether the gaps between the annual forum meetings will leave a vacuum.

"People are willing to focus in quite specific ways about particular security situations, notably North Korea, and to agree to say something about that," said Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans.

"There is no retreat to bland generalities. There is a willingness to squarely confront particular situations around the region, and to talk about the kind of responses needed to address them."

The ministers agreed that the forum would reconvene in Brunei next year when ASEAN holds its next annual ministerial meeting. Senior officials will hold a preparatory meeting earlier in the year, and some informal meetings or workshops on specific subjects could also be held.

Next year's meeting in Brunei is therefore being seen as an even more significant event than yesterday's because the forum will have to start reaching consensus decisions on some of the ideas floated yesterday.

The official statement does not mention conflict in any area of the region, other than the reference to Korea. But officials said four conflict areas were repeatedly referred to in the discussions: Korea, the South China Seas, Cambodia and Burma.

The scope of the forum is clearly considerably broader than Southeast Asia. "There was no disposition to think of this as a Southeast Asian focused thing," Mr Evans said.

South Korea is proposing a new Northeast Asian security dialogue forum that would have links with the ASEAN Regional Forum.

PRC on Steps To Strengthen Peace

*BK2607075094 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Jul 94 p 6*

[Text] Countries should not use confidence-building measures and preventive diplomacy to resolve "internal conflict or problems of a country," Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said yesterday.

Mr Qian made the statement during the gathering of 18 ministers in the first ASEAN Regional Forum.

But he said China regarded claims by Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam over the Spratlys a bilateral problem.

And Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Shen Guofang said China had applied confidence-building measures "bilaterally" with countries which China considers good neighbours.

He said confidence-building measures China applied with other claimants contributed positively towards a peaceful solution to the matter.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian pointed out at the ASEAN Regional Forum that Peking supported multi-national efforts to resolve problems in any country peacefully.

"However, no attempts should be made to use confidence-building measures and preventive diplomacy to resolve internal conflict or problems of a country," said Mr Qian, who is China's vice-premier.

The Chinese minister did not mention any area in particular but Mr Qian's remarks clearly referred to the territorial dispute over the Spratlys.

Peking insists that the problems of the South China Sea are internal problems which should be resolved on a government-to-government approach.

ASEAN is concerned over the conflicts at the South China Sea and ASEAN secretary-general Ajit Singh visited China and told Chinese leaders that ASEAN considered the South China Sea a potential flashpoint.

China proposed five measures to the forum to strengthen peace and stability in the region:

- A new era of bilateral ties based on mutual respect and amicable coexistence.
- Equal economic relations based on mutual benefits and assistance aimed at promoting economic development.
- Consultations to deal with disputes between countries in the region.
- No arms race and no nuclear proliferation with establishing nuclear-free zones and supporting zone of peace.
- Promote bilateral and multilateral talks and consultations to increase understanding and confidence.

ASEAN, Dialogue Partners Begin Meeting

Japan's Kono Vows Focus on Asia

OW2607042994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono pledged Tuesday [26 July] Japan's foreign policy will continue to place emphasis on Asia and vowed to nurture relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Kono, in a speech at the start of a two-day ministerial meeting between ASEAN and its seven "dialogue partners," promised Japan's new coalition government, led by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, "will maintain Japan's basic foreign policy to date that attaches importance to our relations with Asia."

He said Japan intends to nurture relations with ASEAN "as a friend who walks together side by side with ASEAN."

ASEAN's members are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Kono outlined four areas in which he said Japan will contribute to peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region after the end of the Cold War.

The first area was Japan's continued extension of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to help countries in the region create the economic and social infrastructure and human resource development necessary to launch their speedy economic development.

"Enhancing social resilience by assuring an economically stable life for people will be a key factor in creating political stability and ensuring peace in the region," Kono said.

Secondly, Japan will enhance its relations with ASEAN countries "more than ever before" keeping in mind that the grouping is an example of "outstanding regional cooperation," he added.

Kono implicitly welcomed attempts to expand ASEAN to include neighboring countries such as Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar [Burma] and Vietnam.

"What is now important for the development of the entire Asia-Pacific region is to step up cooperative relations with neighboring countries and to make the fruit of regional cooperation even more abundant," he said.

Thirdly, Japan will firmly maintain its security arrangements with the United States in recognition of the fact its presence and involvement "is an indispensable factor for the peace and stability of the region," Kono said.

Finally, he said, Japan will play a commensurate role in multilateral frameworks including the United Nations, implying Japan's wish for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

"Japan believes it is necessary... and to take up an appropriate share of responsible roles at the United Nations, making the most of Japan's experience as a nation of peace in Asia," he said.

Touching on regional economic cooperation, Kono showed Japan's reluctance to join the Malaysian-proposed East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) by failing to mention it in his speech.

Instead he underlined the importance of the broader-based Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum as "the core of the region's economic cooperation."

Japan has been highly sensitive to U.S. concerns that EAEC would be inconsistent with, and even confront, APEC, and would exclude countries across the Pacific, such as the U.S. and Australia.

Kono said all regional economic forums "should be promoted for "regional cooperation that is open to the world." "

Kono said it is "crucially important" to ensure that the search for peace continues in Cambodia, where the government remains locked in combat with the Khmer Rouge guerrillas led by Pol Pot.

Although the foreign minister did not explicitly mention the controversial issue of military arms assistance to Cambodia, which is opposed by Thailand, he said, "the problem of the Pol Pot faction still persists and the international community should continue to give the Royal Cambodian Government its support in all appropriate ways."

On the sensitive issue of human rights, Kono endorsed the ASEAN view that it should be approached "in the most effective way, bearing in mind the uniqueness and diverse historical, cultural and religious background of the countries and areas concerned."

He stressed, however, that human rights "enshrine a universal value common to all mankind and must be respected regardless of the political, economic and social circumstances of a country."

"Respect for human rights provides the underpinning for world peace," Kono said.

DPRK Urged To Choose Right Course

*OW2607065494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0609 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 KYODO—North Korea's new leadership should "choose the right course" by integrating the country in the regional and global order, South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Tuesday [26 July].

"The trends of reconciliation and cooperation have replaced unproductive confrontation. Every country in the region, except North Korea, has joined in these trends," Han said in a speech at the opening of a ministerial meeting between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its "dialogue partners."

"One hopes that the new leadership in Pyongyang will see this inevitability and choose the right course in its own interest as well as that of the rest of the region and the world," Han said.

He called on the new leadership to demonstrate "the courage and wisdom to associate itself with the force which will shape the future."

"Now, the death of North Korean President Kim Il-song has made the situation all the more complicated," Han said of the nuclear issue.

He said it is in the interest of all to ensure "the stability of North Korea in this transitional period."

Han added a resolution of the nuclear question and integration of North Korea in the regional and global order must also be ensured at the present "critical juncture."

ASEAN's "dialogue partners" are South Korea, Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Union.

"Pyongyang's failure to adapt to the new post-Cold War order... constitutes the undercurrent of its nuclear question," he said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono told the conference that the issue of nuclear development in North Korea "presents not only a serious challenge to the international nonproliferation systems but a grave concern to the security of Northeast Asia."

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said Washington would continue its "patient diplomatic effort" to persuade North Korea to remain in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), to accept international inspections of its nuclear facilities and to implement a north-south denuclearization pact.

He noted the U.S. and North Korea have agreed to resume a third round of high-level talks in Geneva on Aug. 5.

"But if North Korea seeks to use dialogue as a diversion, we are prepared to move the issue back to the (UN) Security Council, to pursue sanctions and to take whatever steps appropriate to resolve the issue," Talbott said.

He added North Korea's refusal to accept constraints on its nuclear program endangers other nations in Northeast Asia and "raises the specter of a destabilizing arms race in the region."

Furthermore, it threatened to spread nuclear materials to "outlaw regimes such as those in Iran and Iraq," he said.

Both Talbott and Han expressed concern that Pyongyang's withdrawal from the NPT would weaken the treaty significantly.

Han said if efforts fail to make the npt a successful mechanism "the nuclear rivalry between the two superpowers would only have been replaced with a worse situation."

"At best, tens of nuclear powers brandishing new-found nationalism would emerge," he said. "At worst, nuclear weapons would fall into the hands of terrorist groups."

Participants Discuss Burma Issue

OW2607080094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 KYODO—The situations in Myanmar [Burma] and Cambodia as well as various concepts of human rights were discussed Tuesday at the outset of talks between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and seven key trading partners.

The two-day conference brings the six ASEAN members—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand—together with their so-called "dialogue partners" of Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea and the United States.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said the U.S. stands by the people of Myanmar who "hope their regime will restore democracy and (detained democracy leader) Aung San Suu Kyi."

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the situation in Myanmar continues "to challenge some of the most basic principles of the universal declaration of human rights," while exerting "a potentially destabilizing influence on regional security."

Canadian Foreign Minister Andre Ouellet joined in a recitation of the Junta's transgressions, saying it "continues to block democratic reform, detain political opponents without trial and impose harsh and unjust treatment on large segments of the population."

Ouellet said that while Myanmar's "opening" to its ASEAN neighbors after decades of self-imposed isolation may offer hope that the Junta's policies will moderate over time, "we need to see evidence of real commitment to political reform."

A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said Prime Minister Chuan Likphai met Myanmar Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw on Monday and suggested that the Junta release Suu Kyi to facilitate an early resolution of the country's problems.

It was reportedly the first time Thailand joined the international push for her release. Thailand previously treated her situation as an "internal affair" of Myanmar.

The Nobel Peace Prize laureate, whose national league for democracy emerged victorious in the 1990 elections but was denied power by the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council, last week marked her fifth year of house arrest in Yangon [Rangoon].

Meanwhile, the U.S. and Japan took issue with arguments that human rights should not be a component of

relations between sovereign states since economic and social situations vary from country to country.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono endorsed the view that human rights issues should be approached "always bearing in mind the uniqueness and diverse historical, cultural and religious background of the countries and areas concerned."

"However, human rights enshrine a universal value common to all mankind and must be respected regardless of the political, economic and social circumstances of a country," he said.

Talbott, meanwhile, said that while not denying the existence of differences between east and west on human rights, "I think it is important for all of us to acknowledge where we do agree."

"All of us want to be treated with dignity by our governments," he said. "There is no cultural justification for torture or tyranny." Talbott vowed that the U.S. will continue to promote political openness "without arrogance or apology." "We will do so with respect for every nation's sovereignty and uniqueness, while maintaining a firm commitment to universal values and aspirations," he said.

The first session saw considerable discussion of Cambodia, which has urged foreign governments to provide it with military assistance to battle the Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

"There's a feeling that there should be economic assistance as well as reform of the armed forces and some type of military assistance," U.S. Undersecretary of State Winston Lord told reporters upon emerging from the session. He said the supply of arms was also discussed.

Thailand, for its part, has been arguing that an infusion of arms will not necessarily bring peace to Cambodia but rather could have the effect of increasing the country's misery.

Such countries as the U.S. and Australia are taking advantage of the Bangkok venue to consult on the potential for joint military assistance.

Australia's Evans noted that conflict within Cambodia has escalated this year and warned of "worrying implications" for the country's social and economic reconstruction.

"All of us here should be considering what action is necessary, jointly or individually, to ensure that the past tragedies of Cambodia are not repeated," he said in an allusion to the Khmer Rouge's 1975-78 rule.

Participants in the talks are also expected to discuss economic issues, including multilateral trade negotiations in the wake of the Uruguay Round accord, Western countries' linkages between trade and human rights and

labor concerns, the recent Group of Seven industrialized nations' summit in Naples and regional economic trends and developments.

Canada Urges Reform in Burma

*OW2607080394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0603 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 KYODO—Canada said Tuesday [26 July] it is concerned with the continuing human rights violations in Myanmar [Burma] and urged its partners in the association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) to take note of such concerns when it deals with the military-backed government in Yangon [Rangoon].

In what could be subtle criticism of ASEAN's "constructive engagement policy" with Yangon, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Andre Ouellet urged ASEAN to "take account of these concerns in their approach to Burma (Myanmar), perhaps in the form of benchmarks that would measure the progress of reform." He spoke during the opening of the post-ministers meeting as special guest of the host country, Thailand.

Ouellet noted the military government's efforts to block democratic reform, its detention of political opponents without trial, and its alleged harsh and unjust treatment of a large segment of the population. "While Burma's opening to its neighbors after decades of self-imposed isolation is encouraging, and may offer the hope that the regime's policies will moderate over time, we need to see evidence of real commitment of political reform," he added.

He urged Yangon "to respond to the concerns of the international community by releasing all political prisoners and by taking concrete measures for the restoration of democracy." Ouellet also expressed concern that recent developments in Cambodia threaten the success of the UN-led peacekeeping operations there and called for "strong measures" to ensure that the Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction receive no assistance from any source.

More EAEC Issue Developments Reported

Potential EAEC Members Meet

*BK2607071394 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Jul 94 p 6*

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers and three possible partners in an East Asian Economic Caucus [EAEC] held their first ever meeting yesterday, but officials stressed this was not an EAEC meeting.

A response to ASEAN's overtures to Japan, China and South Korea was said to be politely lukewarm. There were therefore still no signs that the caucus could be set up formally in the near future.

"We will continue to develop the concept and at the same time continue to talk among ourselves on aspects of EAEC and how we want to develop it," said ASEAN secretary-general Ajit Singh afterwards.

He was asked by a senior Indonesian journalist how many more lunches would have to be held before EAEC could come into reality. He only laughed in reply.

"It was just an informal meeting of ASEAN and three friends," he said.

The lunch was officially hosted by ASEAN with invitations issued by Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri as current ASEAN chairman.

Datuk Ajit, who has been assigned by ASEAN to explore prospects of setting up the caucus, said that while EAEC was discussed, so were subjects unrelated to the caucus.

Officials said ASEAN ministers asked the opinions of the other countries about the EAEC.

According to a Japanese account, the reply was that anything set up should not be controversial.

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu briefed his colleagues on the security situation in the Korean peninsula, and Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono described recent developments in his country.

Nothing firm emerged from the meeting other than agreement to continue talking about the idea, which was first proposed by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed in December 1990 and has since been adopted by ASEAN.

Japan clearly retains serious doubts about the idea, partly for fear of upsetting the Americans who are still warning against drawing lines down the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

Initial US objections were calmed when ASEAN agreed that the EAEC should remain an informal forum for consultation among East Asian countries, firmly within the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group (APEC) that spans the Pacific.

But recently the United States has expressed concerns about some new more "elaborate" details that have emerged from ASEAN.

APEC comprises the nine countries at yesterday's lunch plus the United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Papua New Guinea. Chile will join late this year.

China is also said to be doubtful about EAEC. According to a Japanese Foreign Ministry official, Beijing's foreign minister, Qian Qichen agreed with his Japanese counterpart, Yohei Kono when the two met yesterday morning that the EAEC should not lead to divisions in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Japanese foreign minister was quoted as having stressed in his talks with Mr. Qian that he felt it was important that the thoughts of other APEC countries, such as the United States, be gauged.

Therefore, the three non-members of ASEAN took the view at yesterday's lunch that "EAEC should be welcomed by everybody with applause. It's important to persuade countries that have concerns", the Japanese official told reporters.

Asked if the lunch would help Japan make up its mind and take up ASEAN's invitation to join EAEC, the official merely replied that it was not an EAEC lunch.

"ASEAN has said it acknowledges the importance of persuading others to join," he said.

Australia, too, is sceptical about the wisdom of EAEC.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said: "The six plus three lunch is actually six, plus one not very enthusiastic interlocutor and two even less enthusiastic interlocutors, as I understand it, on the question of EAEC."

Like the United States, Australia is a keen advocate of APEC. Australian ministers repeatedly describe APEC as "an idea whose time has come" because of the increasing trade and investment ties on both sides of the Pacific.

"EAEC is an idea whose time has not yet come in terms of being a distinctive separate organisation within the region. It's the matter of waiting to see what emerges," Mr Evans said yesterday.

"We think EAEC runs the risk of at best being a distraction from APEC and at worst creating divisions down the Pacific which will be unhelpful in achieving APEC's larger goals.

"Now I think there are still some obvious uncertainties on the part of several participants at today's lunch which is certainly not an EAEC lunch, and they've made that clear that that's not the basis on which they are attending it.

"I think it will be some time yet, if at all, before we see this idea really taking wing."

Mr Evans was also asked to comment on possible links between the ASEAN Free Trade Area and the Australia-New Zealand equivalent, the Closer Economic Relations agreement, an idea that Thai Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak has proposed but one that Malaysia has rejected.

Mr Evans said Australia would definitely continue to promote the idea, but within ASEAN the question would probably be discussed by economic ministers.

Japan's Kono, U.S.'s Talbott Comment

OW2607043894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State

Strobe Talbott agreed Tuesday the ongoing bilateral trade "framework" negotiations should be quickly concluded, Japanese officials said.

Washington has set a deadline of the end of this month to consider sanctions against Japan if the two sides fail to agree on Japanese Government procurement of telecommunications and medical technology.

With regard to the East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) being proposed by Malaysia, Kono and Talbott both expressed reservations.

Kono said a hasty establishment of EAEC that excludes the United States is not necessarily a good idea, while Talbott said it is not desirable to draw a line dividing the Pacific Ocean, according to the officials.

Talbott and Kono are in Bangkok to attend a ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian nations and its "dialogue partners," which include the U.S. and Japan.

ROK, PRC Foreign Ministers Discuss DPRK

SK2407084094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0825 GMT
24 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, July 24 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen had talks with each other here to discuss the North Korean and Northeast Asian situation as well as bilateral aviation talks.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chang Ki-ho quoted Qian as saying that it is timely and right measure that South Korean President Kim Yong-sam declared the country would maintain peace and stability after death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

He added that although he does not have any clear information, North Korea seems to have in the process of restructuring the power, and that succession of power to Kim Chong-il seems to be being realized without any failure although it has not been completed, according to Chang.

At the meeting, Han said he feels that the succession of power to Kim Chong-il is making progress without any big problem, but emphasized that South Korea needs to watch North Korea for the time being.

He also emphasized South Korea wants stability of North Korea, saying that South Korea always leaves the dialogue channel with North Korea open.

Han explained to Qian about the consultation between South Korea and Japan on resumption of the third round of North Korean-U.S. high-level talks slated for Aug. 5, and emphasized the necessity of close cooperation between Seoul and Beijing on the North Korean nuclear problem.

He also asked China to continue to play the constructive role it has shown on the North Korean issue.

Qian said that he thinks it is the only choice for North Korea to follow the measures Kim Il-song had taken before his death and that China will make every effort to solve the North Korean nuclear problem.

Qian expressed deep interest in the results of Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's visit to Seoul, and Han explained that South Korea and Japan confirmed that they have the same thought on the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The two foreign minister also agreed that they would make efforts to smoothly conclude the bilateral aviation talks which are being held in Seoul, thereby further promoting their economic and industrial cooperation.

Han said that China's participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in the World Trade Organization (WTO) is important and that South Korea supports that.

They also exchanged views on issues of mutual concern at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) regional forum conference and ASEAN post ministerial conference.

Japan's Kono, U.S.'s Talbott Discuss DPRK

*OW2607135794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1345 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 KYODO—U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott urged Japan on Tuesday [26 July] to support its efforts to help replace North Korea's graphite-moderated nuclear reactors with light-water ones, Japanese Government officials said.

In the second meeting of the day with Japan's Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, Talbott called for Japanese financial and other forms of assistance for the plan, which will be discussed in high-level U.S.-North Korea talks from August 5 in Geneva, the officials said.

Kono welcomed the U.S. efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the international dispute over North Korea's suspected nuclear arms program, and pledged Japan's cooperation for the success of the bilateral talks. But he made no clear commitment of assistance for the project of helping convert north Korean nuclear reactors, according to the officials.

The late North Korean President Kim Il-song last month told former U.S. President Jimmy Carter that he wanted Washington to back his wish to replace the nation's graphite-moderated reactors with light-water technology. Light-water reactors produce less plutonium, thereby reducing the potential for diverting nuclear fuel for production of nuclear weapons.

Kono told Talbott that he views the nuclear issue as Japan's own problem, noting that the long-range missile North Korea is believed to be developing covers Japan and that over 650,000 Koreans are living in Japan.

Talbott reportedly said the administration of President Bill Clinton is striving to find a solution to the issue through dialogue. He also said the United States welcomes Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's recent Diet remarks that he sees Japan's Self- Defense Forces as constitutional.

During an earlier meeting, Kono and Talbott agreed the ongoing bilateral trade "framework" negotiations should be quickly concluded, the officials said. Washington has set a deadline of the end of this month to consider sanctions against Japan if the two sides fail to agree on Japanese Government procurement of telecommunications and medical technology.

With regard to the East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC) proposed by Malaysia, Kono and Talbott both expressed reservations. Kono told Talbott a hasty establishment of EAEC that excludes the United States is not necessarily a good idea. Talbott said it is not desirable to draw a line dividing the Pacific Ocean, according to the officials.

Talbott and Kono are in Bangkok to attend a ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and its "dialogue partners," which include the U.S. and Japan.

ROK, Russian Ministers Meet on Nuclear Issue

*SK2507073194 Seoul YONHAP in English 1602 GMT
25 Jul 94*

[Text] Bangkok, July 25 (YONHAP)—The foreign ministers of South Korea and Russia met Sunday night in the Thai capital and decided to cooperate closely in resolving the North Korean nuclear problem.

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and his Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev shared the view that the transition of power to Kim Chong-il is proceeding without a hitch, but decided to wait and observe the internal situation in North Korea.

Han, as a precondition for the complete settlement of the nuclear issue, said he could confirm the provision of assistance in changing the North Korean nuclear reactors into a light-water system. However, he did not go into detail with Kozyrev on what type of light-water system would be proposed.

Han also emphasized the necessity of establishing a multilateral security organization for Northeast Asia, to which Minister Kozyrev offered his support in principle.

U.S., Seoul To Consult PRC, Russia on DPRK

*SK2507080794 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
25 Jul 94 p 1*

[Report by Kim Song-ho from Bangkok]

[Text] The ROK and the United States have agreed to convince China and Russia to take part in and play a role in the solution of the North Korean nuclear problem.

This implies that the ROK and the United States will seek to resolve the issue through a multiparty cooperative system, rather than on the initiative of the ROK and the United States.

Realizing that the participation of China and Russia is crucial to the complete solution of the North Korean nuclear problem, the ROK and the United States have already concluded discussions on concrete ways to encourage China and Russia to have a voice in the early stage of negotiations.

Accordingly, the ROK and the United States have begun ways to persuade China and Russia to take part in the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who is visiting Bangkok to attend the ASEAN conference, and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen had talks on 24 July to discuss specific ways for China to take part in the solution of the North Korean nuclear problem. Stressing that China's role is important for a peaceful settlement, Foreign Minister Han called for "China's constructive role." Foreign Minister Han also called on China to persuade North Korea to give up its nuclear development program.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, responding to this, said: "China will closely cooperate with the ROK for the smooth solution of the North Korean nuclear problem."

Foreign Minister Han also had talks with his Russian counterpart Kozyrev and called for Russia's active role in the settlement of the North Korean nuclear matter.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Robert Gallucci, assistant secretary of state, will visit China and Russia to discuss ways for the two countries to take part in the North Korean nuclear issue.

The ROK and the United States view that China and Russia could take part in the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue by helping North Korea build light water-moderated reactors, managing the nuclear fuel rods extracted from nuclear reactors, and supplying energy that can replace nuclear energy.

DPRK Said Seeking Security Treaty With U.S.

OW2607105994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] New York, July 26 KYODO—North Korea has expressed its desire for a security treaty with the United States as part of tentative moves toward rapprochement, a U.S.-based source close to the U.S.-North Korea talks said Tuesday [26 July].

"A minister-level North Korean official has repeatedly told me about the country's expectation to conclude some kind of agreement" with the U.S. concerning security and defense, said the source, who is in frequent contact with the government in Pyongyang.

North Korea welcomes the U.S. presence in East Asia, and wants a security pact with the U.S. as a military and political counterweight against Japan and other powers in the region, the source said.

A security treaty with the U.S. would put bilateral relations far closer than any official North Korean proposals have so far envisaged. North Korea has already made clear it wants to replace a Korean war truce agreement with a peace treaty.

In April, it proposed talks with Washington for establishing a security system to ensure stability on the Korean peninsula, but that did not envision anything like a security treaty.

The North Korean official's remarks concerning the treaty were made before President Kim Il-song's death in early July, the U.S. source said. But the source added the stance will not change under the new regime of the late leader's son Kim Chong-il.

Japan's Kono Pledges Support for Cambodia

OW2507160694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1548 GMT
25 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, July 25 KYODO—Foreign Minister Yohei Kono told his Cambodian counterpart Prince Norodom Sirivut Monday [25 July] that the administration of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will maintain the previous governments' policy of helping Cambodia rehabilitate its war-worn economy.

Kono made the pledge in a meeting with the Cambodian deputy prime minister and foreign minister in a Bangkok hotel, according to Japanese officials who accompanied Kono on his Thai visit.

Sirivut was quoted as telling Kono that Phnom Penh is deeply grateful for Japan's economic assistance, which he described as the largest in size among those his country has received from various donor nations.

The half-brother of Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk told Kono the Phnom Penh government will quickly appoint an ambassador to Tokyo and reopen its long-closed embassy in Tokyo.

The two foreign ministers are now on a Bangkok visit to attend the meeting of the ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on a wide range of topics from regional economic cooperation to security.

Sirivut also conveyed Cambodia's official invitation to the Japanese foreign minister, the officials said.

Australia Supports Military Aid for Cambodia

BK2607133194 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Jul 94 p A2

[Text] Australia believes Cambodia should receive outside military assistance, particularly training to strengthen its army, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans reiterated yesterday.

Evans said Australia is one of a number of countries that have expressed interest in offering such assistance.

"We do think it would be helpful for the Cambodian government not only to help itself, but to get some outside assistance, in particular with training and organizational support for the military," he told a press conference.

Reports of Foreign Arms Sale to Cambodia Denied

BK2507103294 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0755 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, Jul 25 (ANTARA)—Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut on Monday denied reports that an Indonesian company has secretly sold some three million M-16 bullets to Cambodia.

Speaking at a press conference, Sirivut said that Cambodian Minister for Defense [title as received] Ek Sereivoat has already confirmed that the report is false.

"I myself found it surprising when I read the report. Cambodia has never conducted such trade with Indonesia," he said.

A number of Bangkok-based newspapers on Sunday reported that the Indonesian state-owned arms company, P.T. Pindad [Army Industry Company Limited] secretly sold ammunition to Cambodia.

"Indonesia itself does not export weapons, it merely produces weapons for internal use," Sirivut added.

The Cambodian foreign minister is in Bangkok to attend the two-day 27th ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting. Cambodia and Myanmar [Burma] are attending as guests.

Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs Ali Alatas, who is also here for the meeting, also denied the reports.

"It is not true," he said without giving further details.

Cambodia has asked other countries, including Australia and the U.S. for military support to help their forces fight the Khmer Rouge.

'World Community' Views Burma-UN Dialogue Plan

BK2307100994 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Jul 94 p A9

[Excerpt] The world community expressed mixed reaction and cautious optimism yesterday to the Burmese junta's reported decision to engage in dialogue with UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali, who is trying to bring about political and human rights reform in Burma.

While some ASEAN countries, including Thailand, were quick to claim that the controversial regional policy of "constructive engagement" was responsible for Slorc's apparent change of heart, some western countries and

exiled Burmese students said should be credited to "continuous strong pressure", mainly from the West, and cautioned against premature euphoria.

Although some ASEAN believe Rangoon "is sincere" about entering talks with the UN chief, skeptics see the announcement as a "calculated" move by Slorc to defuse international pressure against its poor human rights record and its intransigence in political reform.

Some political critics strongly questioned why the Burmese junta, officially known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc), did not communicate directly with Butrus-Ghali in New York, deciding instead to go through Thailand, which has invited Burma, despite strong western opposition, as its guest to the ongoing ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

They also advised the UN chief to stick to the 48/150 UN resolution, which calls for the improvement of human rights, progress on the democratization process and national reconciliation, and "not to play Slorc's game" of negotiating on its own terms.

One critic suspected that the announcement represented "a collaboration between Thailand (on behalf of ASEAN) and Burma to save face on both sides, particularly at this time" when ASEAN has been pressured to abandon its "constructive engagement" policy and Slorc has not yet moved to begin political and human rights reform.

Both Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his Philippine counterpart Roberto Romulo expressed optimism about Slorc's decision to talk with the UN and hoped it would help bring about positive developments in Burma.

"Dialogue is good.... It is proof that ASEAN's constructive engagement is good.... We have to prove that our constructive engagement is effective," Alatas said.

"I don't think it is cosmetic. I encourage it in every way. I hope Myanmar (Burma) continues to progress as it moves towards constitutional democracy," Romulo said.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi, however, responded more cautiously, saying: "It is good, but frankly I am not aware of that specific thing. Maybe it is the work of our colleague (Thai Foreign) Minister Prasong."

When asked if ASEAN's constructive engagement policy had contributed to an agreement to begin UN-Slorc dialogue, Badawi said only: "How can they say I am happy? ... I am happy the more Burma opens."

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Shen Guafang commented that "the ASEAN framework is useful. (But) I think dialogue is much better. Pressure is sometimes useless."

Most western ambassadors reacted cautiously to the new development. American Ambassador David Lambertson

said: "I can only say that we all hope that it represents progress. I don't know beyond that. I would not presume or speculate about what he (Butrus-Ghali) would say."

Australian Ambassador John McCarthy said: "Obviously, on the surface it is a positive development, but one needs to look somewhat closely at all the detailed aspects before one can come to a firm conclusion.... One should hope that it would (bring about positive changes in Burma)."

Other western diplomats, who requested anonymity, were more reluctant to comment on the issue, but one said he believed the arrangement derived from strong pressure from the West.

"We just read (about it in) the paper. We are still firm on the dialogue to press for the release of Aung San Suu Kyi. It seems Slorc is under pressure, and that is why it decided to agree to dialogue with the UN," said one diplomat.

Another diplomat, whose country is a strong critic of ASEAN-Slorc connections, cautiously replied: "We have no independent source to confirm this and it is too early to comment.... In fact, they (Slorc) should talk to Aung San Suu Kyi, but we have not seen it happen yet." [passage omitted]

More on Thai Prime Minister-Ohn Gyaw Meeting

*BK2607124494 Bangkok THE NATION in English
26 Jul 94 pp A1, A6*

[Text] Joining a fresh international push for the immediate release of Aung San Suu Kyi, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday told Burmese Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw that Rangoon should settle the problem of the detained opposition leader above all else.

"Prime Minister Chuan said if Burma could solve the problem of Aung San Suu Kyi, other problems would be solved more easily. Burma would have time to solve other problems including those of democratic development, the constitution and the economy," government spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa said.

Chuan stopped short of directly demanding immediate, unconditional freedom for Suu Kyi. Yet it was Thailand's first message to Burma on Suu Kyi, whom Bangkok had previously publicly treated as Rangoon "internal affair". The statement also added to a new wave of international calls for her release.

The Rangoon foreign minister paid a courtesy call on Chuan at Government House before returning home later yesterday. Ohn Gyaw attended the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean) Ministerial Meeting as a guest of Thailand.

US President Bill Clinton, Australia and Japan have used the Asean meeting as an opportunity to highlight

the plight of Suu Kyi, who has begun her sixth year of house arrest, and demand her freedom.

Ohn Gyaw told Chuan that Burma will talk with Suu Kyi, but cannot set a time frame for her release.

The Burmese minister said the junta feared that failure to solve the problem "properly" may lead to political violence, as happened in 1988. "So we have to consider the issue carefully," Ohn Gyaw was quoted as telling Chuan.

Last week, Ohn Gyaw said the Burmese junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc), had decided to enter into a dialogue on democratization with UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus- Ghali.

Chuan told Ohn Gyaw his participation in the Asean Ministerial Meeting will benefit Burma by offering it the chance to review the opinions and aims of foreign countries.

According to Aphisit, Ohn Gyaw said the Burmese government has invited all groups in Burma to a national convention to discuss constitutional change. Ohn Gyaw said Rangoon did not deliberately delay the drafting—it first needs unanimous agreement among all minority groups.

The Burmese foreign minister thanked the Thai government for inviting him to the Asean meeting. He called it a good chance to meet leaders and other representatives of foreign countries, according to Aphisit.

Chuan also criticized Western countries for what he implied was double standards concerning Burma's international trade relationship.

"Isolation, if it is necessary, must be done in a concerted manner. No particular country can be forced to end economic relations [with Burma] while investors from other countries continue to flow in," he said.

Foreign investment in Burma included soft drink giants and oil drilling explorers from the United States.

Meanwhile, a senior Thai security official said Burma's military junta has wasted an opportunity to improve its tattered international image by attacking ethnic minorities along the Thai border during the Asean meeting.

National Security Council member Col Wiwat Wisanuwimon said a Burmese army incursion into an ethnic Mon refugee camp last Thursday—while Ohn Gyaw was in Bangkok for the Asean meeting—was a "grave mistake".

"They make blunders and think no one will take notice," Wiwat said. "Part of the reason is that Burma is run by the military, not by diplomats."

According to Thai and UN Sources, Burmese troops entered the Halokkhan refugee camp, which straddles the Thai-Burmese border near Three Pagodas Pass, 290

km northwest of Bangkok, chasing Mon workers who had escaped from press-ganged labour crews in the area.

Burmese troops reportedly burned most of the bamboo and thatch huts in the camp, forcing about 6,000 Mon to flee into Thailand.

Wiwat said the actions of the Burmese military indicate that Thailand's official policy of "constructive engagement" toward Rangoon is "not so successful".

Japanese Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono told Ohn Gyaw yesterday that Japan's policy towards Burma remains unchanged but it hopes to see "more efforts" and "visible changes" towards economic and political reform in the country.

Kono also echoed international calls for the release of Suu Kyi by remarking that "her five-year detention period has already passed", a Japanese spokesman told a press conference after the meeting.

The spokesman quoted Kono as telling Ohn Gyaw that Tokyo hopes that dialogues between Suu Kyi and Slore and between Slore and the United Nations will commence soon.

Ohn Gyaw in return said meeting between Suu Kyi and Slore leaders will "be realized some time in the future" and that "wants to know what the UN expects from us through dialogues with the UN, according to the spokesman. [sentence as published]

"The government of Myanmar [Burma] is thinking of what is needed for the whole population, not just person," the Burmese minister quoted as saying.

Kono, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, was the third foreign minister to meet Ohn Gyaw during the Asean meeting after Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sirivut and Australia's Gareth Evans. He told Ohn Gyaw that the new Japanese administration's policy towards Burma "remains unchanged" and that Japan understood the Burmese efforts, but "expects visible changes to occur soon" so that it could proceed with its support to Burma.

Ohn Gyaw also told his Japanese counterpart that the objective of his attendance at the Asean forum was "to demonstrate that the Myanmar government is making progress wards democratization and its commitment to a market economy".

EU 'Disappointed' at Burma Meeting Cancellation

OW2607133394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 KYODO—The European Union (EU) is taking a new approach toward Myanmar [Burma] and is disappointed that a scheduled meeting in Bangkok with Yangon [Rangoon] officials was canceled, a spokesman for the head of the European Union delegation said Tuesday [26 July].

Nicolaas Wegter told reporters the meeting, supposed to take place Tuesday, was canceled by the Myanmar delegation "for reasons we don't know." The Myanmar officials left earlier than expected after attending the ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a special guest of Thailand. The meeting ended Saturday.

The EU delegation is also in Bangkok to attend ASEAN's post-ministerial meeting with its dialogue partners from developed countries. He admitted the EU is now adopting a "different approach" to Myanmar, a country western nations have criticized for its human rights record, particularly for its detention of Nobel Peace Prize winner and pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

Western countries have suspended economic assistance to the military-backed government in Yangon since 1988, and have also imposed an arms embargo.

Wegter said the EU asked for the meeting to "find ways and means to get further clarification as to what the situation in the country is," and that it was "unfortunate" that the meeting was called off.

The Myanmar issue was one of topics for discussion in the post-ministerial conference. A conference source said there was a consensus that ASEAN's "constructive engagement" policy with regard to Yangon must be continued but there "should be more substantial progress toward democratization and there should be a time frame." The source said, however, that there was no agreement on an actual time frame or deadline for the reforms to take place although there were suggestions to set a minimum of one to three years for the freeing of political prisoners and other reforms.

Human Rights Activists Receive 'Cold Reception'

BK2607131794 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Jul 94 p 10

[Text] Regional human right activists were given a cold reception by Thai government officials yesterday when they tried to submit their recommendations to the ASEAN foreign ministers.

The representatives of the Southeast Asian NGOs [non-governmental organizations] forum on human rights and development were barred from the Shangri-La Hotel and had to submit their statement to Press Division director Phondet Worachat in the hotel parking lot.

A group of 11 academics attending the peace conference at Chulalongkorn University were allowed into the hotel lobby where they met with East Asian Affairs Department Director-General Don Pramutwinai, who promised to forward their points for further discussion.

"We protest this kind of discrimination," said NGOs spokesperson Cecilia Jimenez of the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocate.

"We're saddened by the attempts to block the conference and by the results of the ASEAN meeting which did not discuss human rights," she said.

Ms Jiminez vowed that the NGOs, "as the voice of the people and the victims of human rights violations", would continue to monitor their respective governments in complying with international human rights treaties.

The human rights forum noted that the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting was guilty of double standards by only showing concern for problems outside the region such as Bosnia and Rwanda while not demonstrating similar concern for problems that exist within the region, especially in Burma and East Timor.

"We call upon the ASEAN governments to persuade the Indonesian government to enter into a genuine dialogue with the Council of the National Maubere Resistance of East Timor and consider the peace plan offered by them," she said.

East Timorese exile leader Jose Ramos-Horta on Friday proposed a three-phase peace plan aimed at ending the East Timor conflict.

Ms Jiminez said the conference called upon the ASEAN governments to recognise the National League for Democracy as the legitimate and democratically elected government of Burma.

The forum noted that the ASEAN foreign ministers had expressed serious concern that linking workers' rights,

labour standards, and environmental issues with trade could become a new pretext for protectionism.

"While we agree it is possible for such a link to be made, we nevertheless wish to emphasise that the ASEAN governments should primarily be held responsible for continued violations of workers' rights, the undermining of labour standards and degradation of the environment in their respective countries," she said.

The forum decided existing national institutions failed to promote and protect human rights as well as could be expected and their performance had not met the critical criteria of independence and effectiveness.

"The forum then discussed the question of a regional mechanism on human rights," she said referring to the Singapore ASEAN meetings last year where it was stated in a joint communique that the ASEAN countries would consider the establishment of a regional mechanism on human rights.

Participants at the peace seminar suggested that regional security talks should be open to more members of all countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

"If the ARF (ASEAN Regional Forum) will become a permanent set up with its own secretariat and so on, regardless of what they do, we'll continue to push for leader permission for the security of Asia-Pacific," said Lopeti Senituli, director of Pacific Concerns Resource Centre which is the secretariat of the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Movement.

Japan**Signing of Israel-Jordan Declaration Welcomed**

*OW2607074594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0631 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Japan welcomed Tuesday [26 July] the signing of a declaration by Israel and Jordan ending 46 years of hostility. "Japan heartily welcomes (the signing of the Washington declaration) and highly values the efforts made by the negotiators and the countries which co-hosted the peace process," said a statement by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Terusuke Terada.

The Japanese Government hopes the declaration will have a "good effect on the peace negotiations between Israel and Syria as well as between Israel and Lebanon, and mark a fresh step toward a comprehensive peace," the statement said.

Japan intends to continue its assistance for the peace process by approaching the people concerned in the peace negotiations, participating in multilateral negotiations and assisting the Palestinians and the countries around them, it said.

In the first public meeting Monday at the White House, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, and Jordanian King Husayn shook hands, ending 46 years of hostility and paving the way for a formal peace between Israel and Jordan.

The latest development follows the historic signing of the declaration of the principles on the Palestinian interim self-government in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in September last year and the start of the Palestinian interim self-government this May.

Tokyo To Extend \$32.3 Million in Aid to Rwanda

*OW2607083394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Japan decided Tuesday [26 July] to extend 32.3 million dollars in additional financial aid to Rwanda to help the hundreds of thousands of refugees return home, the top government spokesman said.

"We perceive the latest emergency situation as one of the biggest problems facing the international community and we are willing to do our utmost to tackle the problem," Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi told a news conference.

Of the 32.3 million dollars, 20 million dollars will go to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and 1 million dollars to the International Committee of the Red Cross, Igarashi said.

The decision followed similar ones in June and early July granting 9 million dollars in emergency humanitarian aid and another 3 million dollars to the UN Assistance

Mission in Rwanda to purchase necessary equipment. The move comes in response to UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's appeal last Friday for 274 million dollars in immediate relief aid for the Rwandan refugees who have no food, shelter, medicine or drinking water.

More than a million refugees, mostly members of the Hutu ethnic group, are crammed into squalid camps near Goma, Zaire, just across the border from Rwanda. They fled their homes fearing reprisals from the Rwandan Patriotic Front, led by rebels from the Tutsi ethnic group, which last week defeated government troops.

Further Reports on U.S.-Japan Framework Talks**Procurement Proposal Revealed**

*OW2607083494 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 25 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 1*

[Text] On 24 July a government source revealed details of the proposal Japan made at vice ministerial talks in Hong Kong as part of the Japan-U.S. Economic Framework negotiations on government procurement. Japan suggested a "rate of change" described as "changes in the amount and frequency of procurement of foreign products" should be set as an objective criterion. It also proposed the two countries compare "trends" of change in a certain period in the past to the recent rate of change, so as to study the problems at bilateral meetings once a year. Japan further suggested that during these meetings, both sides should keep in mind the need for "a drastic increase in procurement of competitive foreign products" which is the major objective of the bilateral framework talks.

Japan gave the "greatest possible consideration to the U.S. demand" (according to a government source) by showing its stand of making efforts to meet U.S. requirements for "a drastic increase" in procurement of U.S. products, while maintaining Japan's basic stand of avoiding setting any numerical targets for the future.

The United States has set the end of July as the deadline for deciding whether to impose sanctions on Japan based on government procurement provisions in the U.S. Omnibus Trade Act. Through the above proposal, the government aims to make the United States postpone the deadline again.

Revising Patent Application

*OW2607062594 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 25 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 3*

[Text] In view of the agreement on intellectual property rights at the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks, the Patent Office will cut the period for processing patent applications drastically. Aside from moving the period allowed for filing objections by third parties from during the processing period to after the patent is approved, it will also review the implementation rules for granting

patents, and expand the coverage of patent applications eligible for priority processing. The above are expected to be implemented in FY 1996.

If these rule revisions are implemented, the period required for patent application examination is expected to be shortened from the present average of around 28 months to around 19 months, which is comparable to that in the United States.

The Patent Office is also considering ways to shorten the "pre-processing" period—the period from the filing of the application to the time actual processing begins—to shorten the time required from filing patent applications to the approval of the applications from the present five to six years to three to four years.

The Patent Office wants to process patent applications for, and protect new inventions as fast as possible, to enhance corporate enthusiasm for research and development efforts to apply new technology in manufacturing, and to cultivate new projects and venture businesses.

The present complaints system accepts objections from a third party that "a patent should not be granted to a particular invention" within three months after public notice of a patent application is issued, and this information is considered during the process of patent examination. This system will be revised because it has become a factor prolonging the examination period. Under the proposed new system, complaints will be accepted only after patent protection has been established, and if the complaint is recognized as valid, reexamination procedures will be initiated. Amendments to the Patent Law will be presented to the extraordinary Diet session this autumn, and implemented after they are enacted.

At present, priority processing of patent applications is limited to cases wherein the applicant is planning commercial use of the new invention within six months after the application is filed. Extending this to cover cases wherein "commercial use is being planned for not more than three years after application" is also being considered. This is because, with the increasingly high quality standards of products, there is a tendency for technology to take time before it is actually used in manufacturing.

Furthermore, priority processing will also be made to include "inventions for which patent applications have also been filed in foreign countries." There have been many cases wherein patents are granted ahead in other countries even though applications have been filed simultaneously in Japan and other countries. The United States and other countries have been asking that priority processing be applied to such cases.

The Patent Office will also work on ways to shorten the period between the filing of applications and the actual start of the examination process. By 1998, it hopes to shorten this period from the present average of around two years to less than one year. By 1999, the present

maximum period required for the examination process will be reduced from the present seven years to three years. In addition, patent applicants will be required to conduct preliminary research on whether a similar invention has been made in the past, and a program to train examiners capable of dealing with a number of technical fields simultaneously is also being considered.

The issue of shortening the examination period has been a problem discussed primarily between Japan and the United States. The United States has been asking Japan to shorten this period. At the 1990 Japan-U.S. structural talks, Japan agreed to shorten the average examination period to two years by the end of 1995. Since then, the United States has also made repeated demands on this issue.

Honda, Isuzu To Develop RV for U.S. Market

OW2607115494 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 18 Jul 94 Morning Morning p 1

[By Yuki Hayashi]

[Text] On 17 July, Honda Motor Corporation announced that along with Isuzu Motor Corporation, it is jointly developing a new four-wheel-drive recreational vehicle (RV) intended for the U.S. market. This is the first time the two companies have developed a new model together. In both the Japanese and U.S. markets, Honda and Isuzu are mutually supplying some models according to original equipment manufacturing (OEM) contracts. On these grounds, the two companies have decided to strengthen the tie-up to satisfy mutual interests, such as cost reduction.

The two companies are jointly developing the next generation model of Isuzu's "Rodeo." According to the mutual OEM contract, Honda has been selling this model in the U.S. market as Honda "Passport" since last fall. The new model is expected to be introduced to the market in fall 1996.

Honda has already dispatched 20 engineers to Isuzu's Fujisawa Plant to take part in designing of the new model.

"Passport" sells well in the U.S. market. In the first half of 1994, Honda sold 10,450 units while the sales target was 1,000 unit per month. Honda, which has no original RV models of its own, intends to join development of Isuzu's new model which will also reflect its own ideas, seeking better business results with the new model.

On the other hand, Isuzu wants to strengthen the new model's competitive power through introducing Honda's updated know-how in passenger car design, such as interior design. This is because Isuzu has already discontinued passenger car production and no longer has updated information in these fields.

Since late 1993, Honda has been supplying "Accord" and "Domani" passenger car models to Isuzu, and Isuzu

has been supplying "Bighorn" and "Mu" RV models to Honda. According to the mutual OEM contract, each of them sells supplied models under its own brand name. The mutual OEM was started in the common interests of both companies—Honda had no RV models and Isuzu had withdrawn from passenger car production. Since the development of new models is "top secret" for any automaker, the Honda-Isuzu joint project indicates that the tie-up between the two companies has advanced to a new stage.

It is quite unusual for Japanese automakers to tie up on the development of new models, mutually sharing their own top secrets. The Honda-Isuzu joint development project may become the model for tie-ups among Japanese automakers undergoing business restructuring.

Yen-Based Loans to Iran May Be Suspended

OW2607032494 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 17 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] A statement released in the name of the chairman of the summit of industrialized nations (the Naples Summit) criticized Iran by name and the chairman's statement has created a difficult position for the Japanese Government. The government will have to consider whether to continue or suspend yen-based loans to Iran.

In addition to the criticism in the chairman's statement, moderates led by Iranian President Rafsanjani are losing their influence in Iran and the Japanese Government's insistence that "Japan provides the yen-based loans to Iran to back those moderates is losing its justification." Japan is increasingly placed in a difficult position.

Last May, the Japanese Government resumed the suspended yen-based loans to Iran after a 17-year freeze. The Japanese Government, which has decided to extend a total of 150 billion yen in loans to Iran over the next three years to finance Iran's construction of a hydroelectric power plant, has already extended 38.6 billion yen in the first installment to Iran.

With regard to the second installment, the Japanese Government plans to hold talks with the Iranian Government to discuss details of an exchange of notes providing for the amount and terms after the end of the Naples Summit.

However, the United States and Britain have asked Japan to suspend the yen-based loans to Iran on the grounds that: 1) Iran is opposing Middle East peace, 2) Iran has been cooperating with North Korea's efforts to develop missiles, and 3) Iran has supported radical Islamic terrorists.

According to a Foreign Ministry source, the government feared that if Japan provided the second installment of the yen-based loans to Iran before the Naples Summit was held, it would disrupt Japan-U.S. summit and Japan-Britain summit to be held during the Naples Summit.

The chairman's statement criticized Iran by name, saying: "We urge the Iranian Government to participate constructively in international efforts for peace and stability. We also call upon the Iranian Government to stop taking any actions backing terrorism that runs counter to those international efforts."

As a result, Japan is in a difficult position to continue the yen-based loans to Iran as long as Iran does not indicate a willingness to alter its traditional stance by supporting the Middle East peace.

If Japan suspends the yen-based loans to Iran, the 38.6 billion yen that Japan has already provided in the first installment to Iran would end in waste. The Japanese Government is now faced with a vexing policy decision.

Article Urges Support, Aid for Russia

OW2607091794 Tokyo SHUKAN DAIYAMONDO in Japanese 9 Jul 94 pp 8-10

[Article by Kan Sugimoto, chief researcher for the Japan Economic Commission on Russia, and Tetsuo Sugano, head of the Bank of Tokyo's Russia and East Europe Department: "The Future of the 'Great Political Power, Russia,' Which Is Making a Comeback in Naples"]

[Text] Today we can see that a trend of tilting toward the right is developing in Russia and, at the same time, expansionism is being steadily revived with the aim of again consolidating the sphere of the former Soviet Union. Even in Lithuania, Poland, and Hungary, the former communist parties have returned to power. The Ukraine is also a source of uncertainty for Europe.

Russian Super Power Thinking Is Reemerging

Keeping this situation in mind, what kind of responses toward Russia/CIS (the former USSR) issues will be discussed at the Naples summit?

The Russian identity, which for a long time seemed to have disappeared, has reappeared from the ashes of chaos. The Russians have started thinking and taking action on their own.

Russians must behave like Russians. Russia is a super power. Russia must be treated as an exceptional case in the world as are the G-7 countries. Why should other countries complain about what Russia does? This kind of Russian thinking from the past has returned.

It is not surprising that Zhirinovskiy gained a victory. It is not just because his election tactics were superior. It is especially because he was suited to the Russian soil.

His are not simply the ideas of a politician who demands special status in the PFP (the cooperation agreement with NATO to maintain peace), who calls for the annexation of Crimea and keeping Belarus in subordination, who considers sending troops and building military

bases in Georgia and Azerbaijan, and who proposes a PKO (peacekeeping operation) in Tajikistan. Many Russians support these ideas.

The development of domestic and foreign policies that disregard people's feelings has naturally run into trouble. The G-7 and the IMF have hurt the Russian people's pride, but have not been able to win them over.

The rapid reforms that were initiated in response to words by the United States have not produced the desired effect. Moreover, the domestic economy has been destroyed and social order has broken down. Everyone is apprehensive about the current situation.

G-7 Support Measures Are Not Effective

The major developed countries have taken the position that Russian reforms were imperative and, on that premise, they have come up with support measures. But the result has not been satisfactory for Russia as far as content and process are concerned.

To begin with, the conditions tied to the support were not figures that Russia could achieve—for instance, the monthly inflation rate was to be kept to a single digit and the rate of increase for the annual fiscal deficit was to be kept to within 5 percent.

If both the IMF and Gaydar (then-acting prime minister, now the leader of "Russia's Choice") came up with an economic policy while knowing that it was impossible to realize, there had to be some profound strategy that we cannot understand.

Although we did not survey public opinion, I believe that hardly any Russians thought they should accept the conditions. I would think that many of them were astonished when they heard that the government had agreed to accept the conditions.

The West felt that Russia cannot help herself alone. And she is seeking help. Also, it would be dangerous if she were left alone.

Therefore, we will give her financial assistance and teach her, but she must do as we tell her. So, Russia followed what the Western advanced countries instructed. But, then came the realization that nothing has happened but an increase in debt and that the country had slipped into a situation where it cannot even stir an inch.

Thus, confusion in Russia has increased and recovery by itself is no longer possible. On this point, the Western strategy may have worked. The situation has become the one in which intervention has become easier...

On the other hand, we cannot deny the fact that it has needlessly heightened Russian national instincts and pride.

History bears witness that Russia has a sophisticated culture and its people possess a high degree of education and pride.

For Russians, it is totally inconceivable that they alone among the world's big powers are to be stripped of the right to think and act for themselves, and must do as they are told by other countries.

Even under difficult economic conditions, Russia exercised her right to speak out during the Gulf War and on Yugoslav issues and demonstrated her great influence over international politics. As for the CIS situation, she maintains a more advantageous position than the G-7 countries. Russia has not lost her pride and is demonstrating her super-power status.

The fact that Russia cannot accept the G-7 response is not because Russia has changed its mind. It is because Russians themselves have come to realize that Russian feelings have not been understood.

Recognize the Current Russia and CIS Situation

It seems that the Russian political situation is now experiencing a respite. At least, the political strife does not seem to be going on in public. Under the surface, however, active bargaining and efforts to consolidate organizations are going on. These are focused on the presidential election coming up in two years.

For instance, Prime Minister Chernomyrdin is maintaining a clever personnel line-up: He is keeping the Yeltsin faction at bay, while restraining his own faction at the same time. Here, Yeltsin's presence is hardly felt.

As for the enforcement of policies and organizational strength, the former technocrats of the old Kremlin are in control and presidential influence is hardly evident; this is the case with Prime Minister Chernomyrdin as well.

The technocrats who are engaged in the actual work are cleverly managing politics while avoiding friction with the president. In economic management, important industries such as energy, agriculture, materials (steel), and so on form the nucleus of these bureaucrats' origins.

The only remaining important sector where they have yet to take control is the nationally run arms industry. If they could seize it and control the central sector, they can hold actual economic power in their hands. Would it be too shrewd a view to say that the person who holds the key for that is Arkadiy Volskiy?

Volskiy, a moderate, once had a strong voice in the industrial sector as a representative of a group of industrialists, and he tried to shift to economic/industrial policy centered politics. He was defeated in an election and is believed to have lost influence. Is that really the case, however? Is Japan missing an important point?

The Russian economy is heading for a bottomless pit. The fall of the other CIS countries' economies is also very serious. The industrial production strength of the CIS and other Eurasian countries such as Poland is

declining every year in comparison with their 1989 level. They are all registering a decline of several tens of percentage points.

Yet, this was not caused by physically destructive acts such as war. It was caused by the economy that had been functioning in the Soviet Union being artificially destroyed by them.

Inflation has risen and the GNP has decreased to half that of the peak period. The joy of independence and eager expectations for the impact of Western aid have turned into a sense of isolation and a feeling of catastrophe. And, with a sense of impatience, they are beginning to feel keenly the necessity of a dependent relationship with the CIS.

According to Russian analysis, three-fourths of the CIS economic activities depend on the relationship with Russia. The 30-60 percent decline in GNP in the CIS countries has been caused by cutting off the mutual economic relationship, and 50 percent of the decline in mining and manufacturing industry production was also brought about by the rapid decrease in mutual ties.

When bilateral trade increases or decreases by one percent, the GNP increases or decreases by 6-10 percent, and if relationships within the CIS were to be completely cut off, it is estimated that the consumption level for some republics would drop one-sixth.

Such figures clearly indicate that all these countries are in a state of near bankruptcy. The reason cooperation is not going forward, even under such difficult circumstances, is the difference in each country's view. While aiming to be independent politically, the other CIS countries are trying to gain special economic treatment from Russia.

On the other hand, Russia no longer has the ability to give the one-way support that is expected.

Russian Influence Should Be Utilized

Neither the G-7 nor Russia has effective measures, however. If each country responds as it pleases, it is clear that half of Eurasia will experience chaos and struggles for power.

The situation in which no one can exercise decisive influence upon the huge area from Europe to Asia will continue. Much strife between regions and ethnic groups has already occurred. What should the response be to such a situation? This is not an issue that the G-7 alone can handle. Russia, after all, is important.

It is meaningless to consider the Ukrainian crisis without Russia. Belarus and Tajikistan and the many other republics have increasingly been leaning toward Russia. Today, presidential systems are firmly in place in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyzstan, and

the situations seem to be stable. But they contain complex ethnic issues and economic difficulties, and one can see various signs that suggest stability is not going to be long term.

The United States has quickly established embassies and legations in these republics to secure its interests. Undoubtedly, it must have excellent information. But if the G-7 were to create its strategy based upon such information, it would repeat the same mistakes.

In CIS countries, although the past loathing for Russia has not been wiped away, nostalgic feeling for the mechanism of the former Soviet Union period is reviving.

There is a common thread, which the G-7 cannot comprehend and which they cannot get from the G-7. Recognizing this situation, I think Russian influence should be utilized. It must also be difficult for Russia to tether the hearts of the other CIS countries with military power alone because what they want is economic support. For that reason too, economic recovery is the supreme order for Russia.

A Positive Contribution From Japan Is Expected

Russia's standing in the Naples summit is reported to have been nearly firmed up. Politically speaking, we can say that it has become the G-8. For the United States, Russia is a very dependable diplomatic and political super power. It is far more dependable than Japan, Italy, and so on. The United States seems to have already started on the road to control of the world by two countries, the United States and Russia. They made the right choice for themselves. But should Japan readily accept it?

Everybody agrees that Russia is a super power. It is also necessary to bring its influence into the G-7's global strategy. I do not believe that I am the only one who thinks Japan should have a part, and that things should not be left just to American initiatives.

As I have repeatedly stated, Russia is indispensable for the stability of the former Soviet Union's sphere. Moreover, today, when the economy is in a critical state, it is hard to ask for political and social stability. Fortunately, the move toward economic unity within the former Soviet Union's sphere is increasing.

Groping toward stronger cooperative relationships for economic ties has also been going on in the civilian business sector, especially in heavy industry, the core of which is military industry, and in the energy field, and so on. Naturally, Russia is bound to be at the center.

Would it be possible for Japan to make proposals that avoid isolating Russia and fully utilize its dignity and power, and to provide Japanese aid to revitalize important industries and economic unity?

Tokyo To Give Laos 4.3 Billion Yen in Assistance
*OW2507064194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT
25 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—Japan pledged Monday to give Laos a total of 4.3 billion yen in assistance to help it pay off debts and fund three projects, the Foreign Ministry said.

Japanese Ambassador to Laos Masao Wada and Laotian Vice Foreign Minister Phongsavat Boupa [spelling of name as received] exchanged documents concerning the Japanese grant in Vientiane, the ministry said.

Of the funding, 155 million yen will cover debts that were due during the last fiscal year.

A further 1.12 billion yen will be used to improve water supply facilities in Vientiane, 1.37 billion yen will fund the reconstruction of bridges on the national road, and 1.72 billion yen will help support an agricultural and rural development project in Savannakhet Province in southern Laos.

The latest aid brought the total amount of Japanese assistance to Laos in fiscal 1994 to 3.05 billion yen, the ministry said.

PC Firms Said Making 'Belated Moves' Into PRC
*OW2507091494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT
25 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—Japanese companies are making belated moves to enter China's burgeoning personal computer (PC) market, while U.S. firms, led by International Business Machines Corp. (IBM), are taking the initiative in entering the market, industry officials said Monday.

Japan's NEC Corp. plans to set up a joint venture this fall in Shanghai to make workstations, printers and other computer peripherals.

NEC says the joint venture is expected to eventually make PCs, although it has no specific production plans as yet.

IBM has already started joint-venture PC production and marketing in China.

Among other U.S. companies, Compaq Computer Corp., Digital Equipment Corp. and Apple Computer Inc. have established sales units in China.

Taiwan's Acer Inc., which started exporting PCs to China via Hong Kong in 1992, plans to build a factory for production of keyboards and other computer peripherals in Suzhou, China, next year.

Acer Chairman Shih Chenjung says his company will start making major investments in China in 1997, predicting the nation's PC demand will grow 30 to 50 percent annually.

China's current PC sales are estimated at 350,000 units, one-eighth of Japan's domestic sales.

Major Fire Insurance Firm Opens Office in SRV
*OW2507092294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT
25 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co. announced Monday the opening of its representative office in Ho Chi Minh City, southern Vietnam.

The major nonlife insurance firm opened a similar office in Hanoi in January.

Officials said the company decided to open the Ho Chi Minh City office in the wake of an increasing number of Japanese companies participating in the Vietnamese market.

It is the fourth Japanese nonlife insurance firm to establish a base in the country, and the second to operate two outlets.

Japanese insurance firms are stepping up their operations in the country in cooperation with local insurance firms, the officials said.

Murayama's Strategy on DPRK Issue Noted

*OW2607050294 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese
24 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 2*

[By Masatoshi Yazaki]

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jul—During a 23 July meeting with ROK President Kim Yong-sam, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama gave priority to informing Kim that there will be no change in Japan-ROK cooperative relations under the new Japanese administration. To involve the DPRK (North Korea)—which is undergoing a shift to the Kim Chong-il regime—in the international community, Japan and the ROK must take concerted actions. To this end, it is of urgent necessity for Japan to eliminate the ROK's anxieties about a "prime minister from the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ]." The fact that Kim said he was "relieved by Murayama's explanation," and the two countries reconfirmed their intention to take concerted actions concerning the DPRK's suspected nuclear arms development indicates that Murayama has achieved his original purpose. At the same time, signs are beginning to show that the situation concerning the DPRK issue, including the U.S.-DPRK consultations and inter-Korean summit, is taking a turn for the better. It is believed that the future task for the Murayama administration is to decide what kind of concrete actions to take to ease the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, based on cooperation with the United States and the ROK.

After explaining his intention to maintain continuity in overall foreign policy, Murayama stressed that Japan-ROK relations, "sharing such basic values as freedom,

democracy, and market economy, will remain unchanged." Since his inauguration, Murayama has stressed at home and abroad his stand of "adhering to policies" of former administrations. Since Japan is faced with the urgent DPRK issue, it is necessary for Murayama to eliminate by all means the apprehension that the ROK's impression of the "SDPJ being pro-DPRK" may become the Achilles' heel for his administration.

With regard to the stalled normalization talks between Japan and the DPRK, Murayama said: "Negotiations will proceed under close consultations with the ROK." The DPRK has been showing an intention to deal with talks with Japan after it succeeds in normalizing relations with the United States. The ROK is wary of "being left out" of these talks. Murayama judged that something should be done to avert the possibility that inauguration of an administration led by a prime minister from the SDPJ, which had close relations with the DPRK, will result in increasing the ROK's apprehension.

In considering Kim's remarks made at the meeting with Murayama and at a subsequent news conference, it seems that the ROK understands Murayama's stand, and that a basis for a smooth bilateral relationship has been established under the new administration. Murayama's tasks lie in the future.

There are also signs that the Murayama-proposed "dialogue policy" is moving on the right track. For example, it was reported on 23 July that Secretary Kim Chong-il showed his intention to hold inter-Korean talks. However, if the nuclear issue will be brought up for negotiations again during consultations to find a solution, Japan will have difficulty in dealing with many problems.

At a news conference held after his meeting with Murayama, Kim again indicated his stand that it is necessary to eliminate suspicions of the DPRK's nuclear arms development in the "past." What will Japan do in case there is a gap with the United States, which does not attach importance to this matter? How should Japan proceed with economic cooperation for such projects as transformation of nuclear reactors into light-water reactors, which it may be asked to extend, and normalization talks with the DPRK, while obtaining the ROK's understanding?

What kind of goal the new DPRK regime intends to achieve remains uncertain. At the news conference, Kim expressed his wish that the shift in the DPRK's regime will result in stability on the Korean peninsula. In the process of achieving this goal, a concrete diplomatic strategy to support the Murayama-proposed "dialogue policy" will be questioned.

Military Conflict Likely on DPRK Nuclear Issue

OW2607050894 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 25 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 9

[Article by Hisahiko Okazaki, former ambassador to Thailand and diplomatic commentator: "There Is a Need To Prepare for the Worst"]

[Text] With regard to the DPRK (North Korea), the U.S.-DPRK talks on the nuclear issue are clearly a more urgent matter than the question of whether Secretary Kim Chong-il's regime can survive. Even assuming the political regime will collapse eventually and bring chaos to the Korean peninsula, it will take at least a few months, and perhaps two to three years before this can happen. On the other hand, the deadline for resolving the nuclear issue is around September this year.

While we only have circumstantial evidence from statements made by U.S. and Russian Government officials, we have to think that North Korea possesses one or two nuclear bombs. The only way for North Korea to have military superiority over South Korea is by owning nuclear bombs. Therefore, it will be difficult for the North to give them up.

We cannot tell whether the late President Kim Il-song was merely playing for time, or was serious about giving up the development of nuclear arms by meeting with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. And, the question is not whether Kim Chong-il is a hardliner. If Kim Il-song's remarks were only meant to buy time, Kim Chong-il may adhere to his policy line, come into direct conflict with the United States, and eventually wage war in retaliation to UN economic sanctions.

On the other hand, even if Kim Il-song had decided to really give up development of nuclear arms, the possibility of realizing the plan to stop nuclear development will be smaller than during the Kim Il-song era because Kim Chong-il does not exercise a strong leadership like his father. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that things will turn for the worse.

Unless Kim Il-song had left behind a last will and testament, it is very unlikely that the discontinuation of the nuclear development program, or the normalization of U.S.-DPRK and Japan-DPRK relations can be realized through the resumed U.S.-North Korean vice ministerial talks.

While opinions vary as to the question of how long North Korean nuclear fuel rods can be kept in custody, for the time being, the United States will set September as the deadline to answer yes or no to the demand of giving up its nuclear program. Depending on North Korea's reply, economic sanctions may be imposed. Certain quarters in the United States assert that if the DPRK insists on developing nuclear arms, a military attack should be launched immediately. There is very strong possibility that tension will heighten toward the end of August, and some form of conflict may occur beyond August.

Japan has to be prepared for the worst. It goes without saying that it should cooperate with economic sanctions. In case of an emergency, it definitely has to make available military bases and logistic supplies to the U.S. Forces.

More on Issues Related to Domestic Politics

Polls on Murayama Government

OW2607064794 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 25 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Almost a month has passed since the inauguration of the Murayama cabinet. How does the business sector look at this administration, the first government with a socialist as prime minister in 47 years, or since the Katayama administration in 1947? MAINICHI SHIMBUN conducted an opinion poll on the presidents of 50 major companies during the third and fourth week of July.

Among the 47 corporate executives who responded, 36 percent said they "have expectations," and 32 percent said they "do not have expectations" on the new administration's economic policies, showing a roughly equal number of supporters of both opinions. This indicates that while the pollees expected more from the more stable new administration, which is backed by a greater number of Diet members compared to the previous Hata cabinet, they are also apprehensive about the coalition framework embracing parties with contradictory basic policies.

The main reasons cited for "positive expectations" on the administration's economic policies were the experience [of the ministers] and stability of the administration—for instance, "the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], which is well-versed in economic policy, is back in power" (Yoshifumi Tsuji, president of Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.); and "the administration is stable because it holds the majority (in both houses of Diet)" (Sumio Katayama, president of Snow Brand Milk Products Company, Ltd.). However, some executives indicated only "passive support," saying: "Regarding economic policies, the stagnation cannot go on any further. We have no choice but to pin our hopes on the administration" (Kakutaro Kitashiro, president of IBM Japan).

On the other hand, the primary reason given for "lack of expectation" was the difficulty of policy coordination and conflict between the LDP and the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], which Tameakin Nakamura, president of Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., termed "contradiction between the LDP's and the SDPJ's basic policies." Yoshihiko Miyauchi, president of Orix Corporation, and others also expressed the concern that "the enthusiasm for reform may be lost."

A third group of 10 company presidents preferred to defer their judgment and adopt a wait-and-see attitude, saying "we would like to see first how policies are implemented in the future" (Masahiko Furukawa, president of Mitsubishi Kasei Corporation).

Regarding demands presented by key ministers of the new administration for increased appropriations to support rice prices or for new Shinkansen [bullet train] projects, more than 70 percent of corporate executives

were concerned about the "revival of pork barrel fiscal policy," and only one pollee supported this as "positive fiscal policy."

On tax reform, around half of the respondents believed "the consumption tax hike can be decided later based on economic trends," greatly surpassing those who claimed that "continuing with tax cuts without clarifying revenue sources is questionable" (around 20 percent). This indicates that the Murayama cabinet's policy of "separating tax increases and reductions" enjoys popular support.

On the issue of political donations, a majority opted for "judging on a case-by-case basis," while three pollees said "they should be stopped altogether."

Ozawa: Party 'Larger' Than LDP

OW2607052194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] New York, July 25 KYODO—Ichiro Ozawa, chief strategist of the former ruling coalition, predicted Monday [25 July] that Japan's current socialist-led administration will be short-lived, adding he hopes to create a super party by the end of September to assume control of the government.

At a meeting in New York with U.S. experts on diplomatic affairs, Ozawa said he aims to create a new party of about 200 members, larger than the conservative Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The LDP, which governed Japan for 38 years until last summer, now forms a coalition government with the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and its leader, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama.

Ozawa said Monday that although the SDP-LDP coalition might resolve policy differences in theory, it is sure to reach deadlock when it comes to putting policy into practice.

Ozawa, instrumental in last year's ousting of the LDP, predicted that more members of the LDP and SDP would break away from their parties, following a Legislative Council meeting to discuss the redrawing of Japan's electoral district boundaries.

The secretary general of Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party), an LDP splinter, said the new party would choose the prime minister from among members with experience in the post—Toshiki Kaifu, Morihiro Hosokawa and Tsutomu Hata—or from the leaders of Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party.

Ozawa also indicated that the Japanese Government should meet U.S. Government demands that Tokyo buy information and communications hardware in an effort to alleviate U.S. frustration in bilateral trade negotiations.

On North Korea, Ozawa suggested that it may be difficult for new leader Kim Chong-il to open up the isolated

country immediately but added Japan should cooperate with any UN sanctions if doubts persisted over Pyongyang's suspected nuclear arms development program.

Ozawa is scheduled to meet U.S. Government and congressional leaders this week in Washington, including former President George Bush. He will return to Japan on July 31.

Hata on Media Coverage

*OW2607024694 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese
23 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 23*

[Interview with former Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata by ASAHI SHIMBUN reporter Hiroshi Nakajima; place and date not given]

[Text] [ASAHI SHIMBUN] Do you think the media correctly understood your views when you were prime minister?

[Hata] I am sorry to say that I was given enough time to talk only several times, including my inaugural news conference and the television program, "Chat With the Prime Minister." When I tried to appear on a television entertainment show, the Press Club said: "You should not do that. You still have not appeared on a program of our station yet." [as published]

Bureaucrats do not want a prime minister and cabinet ministers to appear on TV because they are worried that the prime minister or ministers may make irrevocable mistakes. Under such circumstances, a prime minister's true intentions cannot be conveyed to the public.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] What do you think of "Burasagari" [a way of collecting news material by following and asking the prime minister quick questions as he is walking down a corridor of the prime minister's official residence or the Diet building]?

[Hata] They asked me questions as I was walking toward my car, which was usually parked 50-60 steps away from my office. They also caught me in the elevator... [changes thought] Now, only one person can use the elevator at a time for security reasons. They asked me questions while I was walking from the elevator to the prime minister's office or when I was walking toward the Budget Committee room. It takes only five steps to walk from the elevator to the prime minister's office and 20 steps from the prime minister's office to the Budget Committee room. Reporters took turns and ask questions. I do not like this kind of interview.

Most of them are relatively young and new political reporters. They did not quite understand what I was saying.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] Did you get tired of talking to them?

[Hata] Sometimes I did. But I said to myself that I had to answer their questions.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] What do you think of the fact that the reporters [bankisha], while confirming with each other, write memos of the things they heard from a prime minister?

[Hata] They have no other choice because only one reporter can ask questions during a Burasagari. A well-experienced reporter can write considerably accurate memos. But the young reporters' memos are not always correct. In this sense, I think it is a very dangerous practice.

I suppose the people are dissatisfied and feel uneasy about politics because they cannot feel a prime minister's true intentions. I think it is necessary to give the prime minister more chances to talk to the people to say, "this is what I am thinking right now." In addition to the Burasagari, a prime minister, after coming down the stairs, should stop at a hall for three or five minutes, for example, to answer reporters' questions. I did what I could.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] How do you think politicians should make the most of special characteristics of the media, such as television and newspapers?

[Hata] ASAHI SHIMBUN has a circulation of 8-9 million. Several millions of people watch television at the same time. We cannot convey our messages if we neglect the media. I think we should better utilize them.

However, the media sometimes create a false image.

Ichiro Ozawa is one of the victims. He makes only important points. He is not the kind of person who likes to talk. This disadvantageous habit, contrary to his intention, has made him look like a person who is surrounded by a mystic vail.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] How many reporters do you remember by name?

[Hata] About 35-36.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] How about the corridor reporters [bankisha]?

[Hata] Only a few. I did not have time to remember their names.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] How many minutes did you spend each day reading newspapers when you were prime minister?

[Hata] Since I did not have enough time, I could not afford to read all the papers. My secretary made copies of important articles for me to read.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] What about foreign papers?

[Hata] I was given Japanese translations of articles that were necessary for me to be aware of.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] Did you watch political debate programs like (Asahi Television's) "Sunday Project"?

[Hata] I did not have enough time to watch TV. But I watched TV when the program was aired.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] Politicians' remarks made on TV are quoted by papers and sometimes become big news. What do you think of this?

[Hata] I think it is interesting. Quotes in print remain forever but TV remarks disappear instantaneously. Contrary to expectations, unification of remarks on TV and subsequent quotes in papers gives us deep impressions. Remarks are coming right out of their mouths.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] American politicians are frantically trying to make the most of TV.

[Hata] That is right. Presidential speeches contain quotes from the Bible and myths. They are very interesting. You do not get moved by Japanese politicians' speeches.

Members of the Liberal Democratic Party, when I was in the party, used to criticize people who were asked to appear on TV, saying that "they always want to get on TV." They stopped this kind of criticism when I ran in the election as a candidate of Shinseito.

To those who are not used to talking on TV, a TV appearance can be disastrous. TV is quite honest. You can tell whether or not a person on TV is lying or if a person is serious although he or she may not be eloquent. However, you can cheat for a moment. It is dangerous.

[ASAHI] Have you ever experienced a case in which a TV report created a confusion?

[Hata] I think it happened when the "Kaishin" [parliamentary group] was formed. We were gathering at the small mess hall of the prime minister's official residence. Glasses filled with tea were brought in. A reporter, who did not know they were filled with tea, reported on TV that we were "drinking wine." Some people who were watching TV said, "they are drinking wine at this critical time." This made us mad.

Glasses have been used, from the old days, to drink tea during ministerial meetings at the prime minister's official residence and meals at the small mess hall. Tea in a glass probably looks like wine.

[ASAHI SHIMBUN] Are there any differences between questions from Japanese and foreign reporters?

[Hata] For example, foreign reporters ask why we take up the issue of scandals at Budget Committee meetings. They also ask why other committee meetings are not held. Foreign media are sensitive about such things. Japanese reporters hardly say "Japan should talk more about issues regarding international politics."

Murayama's Policy Speech

OW2507132694 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 19 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "No Concrete Picture of Murayama's Politics Was Seen"]

[Text] As always, the first policy speech delivered by a newly-elected prime minister to the Diet is observed with special attention. As crew members of the Japan Maru [ship], people listen with strained ears to his policy speech to the Diet, while paying attention to how he intends to carry out Japan's policies as skipper of the Japan Maru.

People were greatly interested in Tomiichi Murayama's first policy speech to the Diet—his inauguration as "the first prime minister from the Social Democratic Party of Japan" [SDPJ] created a great sensation around the world.

We have a host of questions to ask Prime Minister Murayama. Among other things, we want to ask him how he felt on becoming the first SDPJ prime minister for almost half a century since Tetsu Katayama was prime minister. The people were perplexed and apprehensive about the abrupt inauguration of a coalition government formed by the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the SDPJ. Their perplexity and apprehension is still smoldering 20 days after the coalition government was inaugurated. The results of various public opinion polls show that the disapproval rating of the Murayama cabinet far exceeds its approval rating, an indication of public misgivings about the cabinet.

The LDP and SDPJ had been irreconcilable rivals in the Japanese political arena. Why then did they forge an alliance? How will they allay criticism that the "Murayama government is a marriage of convenience?" What specific policies will Murayama set forth as an SDPJ prime minister?

The SDPJ still takes the view that the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] are unconstitutional. How will Prime Minister Murayama resolve the contradiction between his duties as SDPJ chairman and supreme commander of the SDF?

We expected Prime Minister Murayama to give a clear answer to these questions in his policy speech.

Prime Minister Murayama, however, grossly betrayed our expectations by failing to properly answer these questions in his policy speech delivered to the Diet on 18 July.

As SDPJ chairman with the honor of becoming the party's first prime minister for half a century, Prime Minister Murayama failed to make the people feel a sense of vigor in his policy speech. As a whole it lacked modulation and was a litany of overall policies. No matter how intently we listened, we could not understand what he was intending to say to the people. We could not find a "Murayama image" in the speech, either.

The policy speech Prime Minister Murayama made to the Diet failed to allay public misgivings about his cabinet, and only reinforced their misgivings.

To cite the distinctive points in his speech, Prime Minister Murayama frequently used the word "peace," underlined the need to build a "politics caring for the people," and stressed the need to build a "politics under which all politicians can hold debates open to the people in search of a consensus transcending their party affiliation."

"What is politics caring for the people?" Explaining this politics, the prime minister stated: "Under this politics, all politicians can focus on coming up with ideas on how to make hard-working and honest people lead affluent lives free of concern and in peace." His statement was somewhat abstract and smacked of a stereotyped electoral campaign slogan.

In his speech, Murayama underlined "debates open to the people" and a "caring nation," not a "powerful nation." Perhaps he made the statement taking into account the theory of an "ordinary nation" that Ichiro Ozawa, secretary general of Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], has expounded as a high-handed political tactic, but which has been discredited by the SDPJ.

The "anti-Ozawa" phrase was certainly a key one during the course of the LDP, SDPJ and Sakigake [Harbinger] forging an alliance to form a new coalition government. Except for its anti-Ozawa stance, the Murayama government has yet to clarify what it intends to do in the future.

In his policy speech, the prime minister should have unequivocally clarified his firm posture and plans to tear down the collusive structure among politics, government, and business that must be ended as part of the 1955 system; and to vigorously work on enacting a corruption prevention law as a supplementary step for the enforcement of the Political Reform Law that was emasculated by the LDP resistance during the Hosokawa government era.

Given the degree of appeal the prime minister made to the people in his policy speech, we cannot help fear the SDPJ will be swallowed up or abandoned by the LDP in the end, after being simply used as an expedient to retake power in the same way the LDP swallowed up SDPJ policy proposals prior to formation of the Murayama government.

Hata on Forming New Party

*OW2607101094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Yokohama, July 26 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata on Tuesday [26 July] appealed to leaders of Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) to hold talks with him in order to form a new grand alliance party comprising all noncommunist opposition parties.

Hata, chief of Shinseito, told a news conference he will try to talk with the leaders this week or next with a view

on regaining power from the coalition government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama during the next election.

The current coalition forced Hata's minority government to disband in late June under the threat of a no-confidence motion. Until the collapse of the Hata administration, Komeito and the DSP had been two key partners in Hata's five-party government.

Hata told reporters that when the government submits a bill in early to mid-August defining the newly created, single-seat constituencies, the Diet will pass it quickly.

In January, the Diet legislated a bill replacing the current multiseat constituency system for the 511-seat House of Representatives with a mix of 300 single-seat electorates and proportional representation. Enactment of the redistricting bill however, has remained a prerequisite to hold the next polls under the new system.

Hata's comments followed Monday's accord with Japan New Party leader Morihiro Hosokawa and former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to speed up the process of uniting the opposition into a single party to wrest power from the Murayama administration.

Hata said he will try to meet Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida and DSP Chairman Takashi Yonezawa as soon as possible in view of the Diet's extraordinary session in September.

Continued Reports Concerning Special Budget

'Priority Areas' Noted

*OW2607053994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—Allotting funds to "priority areas" in a framework of public works spending will be the main way the new government differs from previous administrations, Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said Tuesday [26 July].

Takemura, at a news conference after a morning cabinet meeting, declined to detail the priority areas, saying discussions are still under way with the ruling parties.

But he ruled out special budget ceilings for the preference areas and called for restructuring efforts within the overall ceiling imposed on budget requests to be made later by each ministry and agency.

Government sources said Monday the government and the ruling parties have decided to create a special 300 billion yen allowance under the fiscal 1995 budget to direct funds to priority projects.

The government and the ruling parties are in the final stage of discussion with the aim of approving at a cabinet meeting Friday a 4 to 5 percent overall ceiling on growth of general operating expenditures in the fiscal 1995 budget, excluding defense and foreign aid.

The idea of securing funds for priority areas is a compromise between the Finance Ministry and some ministers of the new coalition government, the sources said.

Some ministers, led by farming and construction, have been insisting on special ceilings, with the Finance Ministry opposed to the idea.

300 Billion Yen Budget Approved

OW2607080294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—The ruling coalition parties Tuesday officially approved establishing a special 300 billion yen allowance in the fiscal 1995 budget to fund priority investments, party officials said.

Funds will be directed to deal with farm policy following last year's Uruguay Round trade accord as well as organizing communications and transportation networks.

The cabinet is expected to approve the guidelines for the 1995 budget Friday. Ministries and agencies will make their requests for allocations until the end of August and the cabinet will give the final go-ahead to the draft budget at the end of this year.

The ceiling for the next fiscal year's general operating expenditures, the core spending in the national budget, was decided to be a 4 percent level increase, compared with a 3.8 percent rise for the current fiscal year's budget, according to government sources.

Further on Special Allocations

OW2607121394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—The ruling coalition parties decided on Tuesday [26 July] not to change the ceiling for budgetary requests for fiscal 1995, but to provide 300 billion yen for investment-related priority areas, party officials said.

The new budget framework was agreed at a policy-adjusting forum of the three ruling parties—the Liberal Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party [Social Democratic Party of Japan—SDPJ] and New Party Sakigake.

The accord keeps the ceiling unchanged from the current year, raising investment-related expenditures by 5 percent from the initial budget in the current year and reducing recurrent running expenditures by 10 percent, the officials said. For investment-related spending, however, a new framework worth 300 billion yen, equivalent to 3.3 percent growth, is designed to allow flexible budget distribution for policy priorities of the new coalition government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, they said. Against this backdrop, across-the-board growth in investment outlays is limited to 1.7 percent, or 150 billion yen, the officials said.

Given the agreement, the government is to decide at a cabinet meeting Friday on budget request ceilings for fiscal 1995, which starts in April. Ministries and agencies will prepare their requests based on these ceilings by the end of August, and if negotiations go smoothly, the government will adopt a budget in late December.

The policy forum of the ruling parties will review the requests to decide on concrete policy priorities for distribution of the 300 billion yen budget, the officials said.

The new framework for priority areas apparently represents a compromise with the finance ministry which has been strongly opposed to setting new special ceilings exempted from the overall budgetary ceiling.

Some members of the ruling parties have been demanding such special treatment, especially on outlays for new infrastructure projects led by fiber-optic telecommunications networks, and for measures to help farmers after Japan agreed earlier this year to free rice and other farm markets under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks. In fact, the priority-area allocations are limited to the ceiling for investment-related expenditures, which the Finance Ministry has been insisting should represent at most a 5 percent growth, or 450 billion yen.

SDPJ Ministers Insist on Defense Spending Cut

OW2607034194 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 22 Jul 94 Evening Edition p 2

[Text] In an informal cabinet meeting that followed a formal meeting on 22 July, ministers discussed ceilings on departmental requests for the 1995 budget, and expressed their views on the question of containing defense budget and setting special frameworks in the budget, as well as on the issue of revising the special taxation measures.

The minister who brought out the defense budget as a topic was Tsuruo Yamaguchi, director general of the Management and Coordination Agency, who belongs to the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ]. He asserted the prime minister gave "historical answers" to party representatives' questions in both the upper and lower houses when he announced that the Self-Defense Forces were constitutional. He then insisted the defense section of the 1995 budget draft should be held to the minimum possible level, saying: "The prime minister underwent a lot of pain to make the statements. To make his statements meaningful, we need to carry out arms reduction. It is important that Japan lead the world in reducing arms." Posts and Telecommunications Minister Shun Oide, who is a colleague from the SDPJ, supported him, saying: "We need to push for arms reduction."

In response, Defense Agency Director General Tokuichiro Tamazawa (from the Liberal Democratic Party) said: "I extend my respect to the prime minister for the remarks he made in the Diet," but he warned

about containing the defense budget too low, thus objecting to the SDPJ members' position. He said: "In discussing the defense budget, we should not start it by saying that ceilings must come down. We should deal with this matter only after looking at the situations at home and abroad first. We must review it as part of the overall budget."

The cabinet meeting then dealt with recent voices calling for establishment of special frameworks or special measures for the semi-Shinkansen Line as well as for the domestic farming industry following the agreement in the GATT's Uruguay Round of talks. Shizuka Kamei, transport minister; Hiromu Nonaka, home affairs minister; and Makiko Tanaka, Science and Technology Agency director general, spoke in active support of the view, one saying: "We must formulate a well-tuned and flexible [meriharino kiita] budget by having the new coalition parties' policies reflected in the budget without delay." Another said: "We must rid ourselves of the past bureaucrat-led, businesslike, and formal way of doing things; we should revise the ceilings system itself."

Speaking about financial resources, a number of the ministers said the special taxation measures should be fundamentally revised. Transport Minister Kamei insisted: "The financial resources should be secured by giving an overall revision to the Special Taxation Measures Law." Home Affairs Minister Nonaka agreed: "The issue of the unfair tax system and special taxation measures should be addressed boldly."

Debate on Issues Related to High Yen Continues

Need for Concerted Action

*OW2207140394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1333 GMT
22 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO—Various actions in policy cooperation by major nations are needed to stop the dollar from falling instead of just market interventions. Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said Friday.

"Governments can't move currency rates up and down in the world" of market forces-controlled huge liquidity of trillions of dollars, Takemura said during a TV program videotaped Friday night for broadcasting Saturday morning.

"To prevent the dollar from falling further, international policy coordination led by the Group of Seven major nations is necessary," he said, adding "various wits" [word as received] must be gathered to stem speculative movements.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen has also agreed that the dollar's further drop is "bad" for the world economy, Takemura noted.

As for Japan, "we must reduce the current account surplus" primarily by expanding domestic demand and

pursuing deregulation to widen access to Japanese markets for foreign goods and services, he said.

Regarding the Japanese economy, Takemura said, "brightness is spreading overall, and the light has finally come into sight in a long tunnel."

"Bright spots are finally seen in consumption although capital investment remains sluggish," he said.

Takemura also cited the effects of income tax cuts and the hot summer this year as helping to boost sales of air conditioners and to brush off concerns over repeating the setback experienced last summer because of the yen's sharp rise and cool weather.

Meanwhile, Takemura said that reducing the number of government offices is necessary as a key part of administrative reform and repeated that government restructuring and streamlining must be considered first before seeking public support on a consumption tax hike to offset multiyear tax cuts.

Japan promised at the G-7 summit in Naples in early July to continue the 6.2 trillion yen in tax cuts limited to the current fiscal year.

Hashimoto on Impact

*OW2607053894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Tuesday [26 July] voiced serious concern over the strong yen's further adverse impact on smaller companies.

The plight facing small companies amid the strong yen has been more serious than expected, hashimoto said, referring to the results of the latest business survey on smaller firms.

According to a survey released by the ministry of international trade and industry (MITI) on Monday, 97 percent of smaller firms polled said they have been or will be hurt by the strong yen, with 60 percent finding it impossible to make profit under the exchange rate of 110 yen or less to the dollar. The dollar currently trades at about 98 yen.

Speaking to reporters, hashimoto warned against emerging optimism about the prospect of Japan's economy.

"It is true that personal spending has been rising gradually while exports have been growing despite the recent yen surge," Hashimoto said.

But he added that smaller companies are still ailing as business conditions surrounding them have become worse again following the renewed upsurge of the yen in June.

Hashimoto said he sees it as necessary for the government to use "all kinds of weapons available" to rescue smaller companies, thus indirectly calling for further credit easing.

Hashimoto called for the function of the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) to be beefed up substantially both qualitatively and quantitatively in order to meet various needs stemming from ongoing deregulation—one of the chief policy goals of the coalition government led by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama.

Hashimoto said organizational reforms through scrap and build as seen among ordinary government ministries cannot be applied to the FTC, which is staffed only at 500 people while its role as an antitrust watchdog is increasing under the general trend toward deregulation.

The trade minister said a quadrilateral meeting to be held in Los Angeles in September may take up the latest U.S. trade initiative to establish a new global trade framework toward the next century.

U.S. President Bill Clinton unveiled "the Open Markets 2000" scheme during the Naples summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial countries earlier this month.

But he was forced to drop the idea in the wake of stiff opposition from his G-7 partners who placed more emphasis on enforcement of trade rules concluded under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

Trade ministers from Japan, the U.S., Canada and the European Union will get together in the U.S. city on Sept. 9-11.

Cabinet Caucus To Be Formed

OW2207222894 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 19 Jul 94 Evening Edition p 2

[Text] Masahiko Komura, director general of the Economic Planning Agency [EPA], talked about the caucus of cabinet members which will discuss ways to deal with the appreciation of the yen during a news conference held after the cabinet meeting on 19 July. He said, "At this point, the chief cabinet secretary (who chairs the caucus) wants to take specific measures to deal with the yen's appreciation." He disclosed that the caucus will engage in discussions aimed at correcting the high value of the yen. Furthermore, he said that because the group is dealing mainly with the issue of the yen's appreciation, "initially, only a limited number of cabinet members will attend the meeting."

Komura noted that "there have strong demands from business circles for the government to do something about the exchange rate." He also stated, "As far as the EPA's area of jurisdiction is concerned, I think that what needs to be done is to carry out domestic-demand-led economic management effectively through deregulation and a reconsideration of basic public investment programs."

A cabinet meeting on 15 July approved the creation of a caucus proposed by a number of cabinet ministers on measures to deal with the yen's appreciation. The purpose is to deal with the rapid appreciation of the yen, whose value has fallen below 100 yen to the dollar, as an issue separate from the economic stimulus measures taken so far. "The caucus was supposed to meet this week, but the yen rate has gone down a bit. We can meet anytime." He indicated that the group is flexible about when to hold its meeting, depending on trends in the foreign exchange market.

White Paper on Threat

OW2607023994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—While the long-depressed Japanese economy are showing clear signs of recovering, the high yen again threatens to thwart recovery as it did last year, according to an annual white paper on the economy released Tuesday [26 July].

The fiscal 1994 white paper, issued by the Economic Planning Agency [EPA], echoes the Bank of Japan's declaration last week that the nation's economy is poised to rebound at last from the slump it has been in since May 1991, the longest downturn in the postwar era.

But with the muscular yen trading at historic highs against the U.S. dollar, the paper expressed only guarded optimism.

"Since the beginning of 1994, favorable movements are appearing in some areas of the economy," the white paper says.

But it quickly adds: "the trends in exchange rates and the delay in the balance-sheet adjustment remain downside risks."

The economy can be nurtured "along the path of recovery by avoiding realization of these downside risks and by pursuing appropriate and flexible economic management," including steady implementation of economic stimulus measures already approved by the Diet, it says.

In June last year, the agency announced the economy had almost "hit bottom," only to see economic activity wither further over the second half of calendar 1993.

Blaming the failure of that prediction on the "unpredictable exogenous factor" of the yen's meteoric rise, the white paper devotes one-third of its attention to analyzing the impact of the high yen on the economy last year.

The paper, subtitled "a challenge to new frontiers beyond the severe adjustment process," also analyzes why the recession has been so prolonged, and discusses long-term structural issues Japan must tackle to return the economy to health.

The white paper is available on CD-ROM (compact disc-read only memory) for the first time, priced at 9,800 yen. The disc and other information can be obtained by contacting the Association for Economic Planning, an EPA-affiliated think tank.

According to the paper, the yen in 1993 appreciated from 125 to the dollar in January to a high of 100.40 in August. The pace of increase averaged 2.70 percent per month, which the EPA notes was slower than the 4.37 percent per month rise that occurred between September 1985 and April 1986, the months following the signing of the Plaza Accord.

But the negative influences on the economy were felt more strongly last year than in that earlier period, the paper says, because in 1993 the economy was already deeply mired in recession.

The white paper contains calculations showing the so-called "J-curve" effect the yen's rise had on Japan's foreign trade last year, and notes the high yen adversely affected exports throughout the year, when measured in yen.

The higher yen caused both export and import prices to decline, and as Japan's exports are larger than its imports, caused a correspondingly larger decline in export revenue than savings on import costs last year, when both are measured in yen, it explains.

In dollar terms, however, Japan's trade surplus widened early last year due to the heightened dollar-value of Japanese exports, a phenomenon referred to as the "J-curve" effect.

This discrepancy between the yen and the dollar value of Japan's external trade resulted in contrasting movements in Japan's balance of payments—the current account surplus shrank in yen terms, but increased when measured in dollars.

Thus while Japanese corporations were seeing their profits shrink, Japan's trading partners were frustrated to see the nation's current account surplus increasing, in dollar terms, despite the higher yen, the white paper says.

It notes overall Japanese corporate pretax profits actually dropped for the fourth consecutive year in fiscal 1993, by 9.7 percent.

This delayed improvement of the domestic economy caused an adverse chain reaction, the white paper says. Corporations slashed capital spending, cut back overtime and bonuses, virtually froze wages, and sought to reduce staffing. This in turn caused workers' income to stagnate, and fueled anxiety over job security and the future, causing consumer spending to decline, which further depressed the economy.

The result was a domestic economy running harder just to stand still. There was zero growth in gross domestic product (GDP) in fiscal 1993, which ended March 31. And the nation's gross national product (GNP) actually

shrank by 0.1 percent, far below the government's forecast growth rate of 3.3 percent.

Since then, the yen has risen even further, and broken through the psychologically vital 100-to-the-dollar line. It is currently trading around 98-99 to the dollar.

Takao Komine, director of the First Domestic Research Division within the EPA, told reporters that the high-yen effects examined in the paper are applicable to current circumstances, though the scale may vary.

The paper concludes by noting the latest economic downturn has been severer and longer than any other recession in postwar Japan.

It attributes the severity to the negative effects the high yen has had in magnifying and prolonging the slump the economy was already mired in due to the bursting of the "bubble economy" of the late 1980s.

And looking toward the future, the paper notes the nation faces more problems stemming from the high yen and long recession.

These include the "hollowing out" of Japan's industrial base due to the stepped-up transfer of manufacturing operations abroad, the growing disparity in prices between domestic and overseas markets, and the necessity of reforming Japan's employment system and business regulations.

Government To Increase Public Utility Charges

*OW2607033094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—The government decided Tuesday [26 July] to allow charges for seven kinds of public services that have been frozen since may to rise after the freeze expires at the end of the year, officials said.

The freeze was imposed by the former government out of fear of the adverse effects such hikes would have on a budding economic recovery.

Cabinet members agreed, however, to attach conditions to the raises, such as implementation of restructuring programs and reduction in the size of the hikes.

Before approving the rate hikes, the special cabinet meeting studied a report on cost-cutting efforts made by some of the seven public service operators.

Japan Highway Public Corp., which requested higher expressway tolls, has slashed freeway construction costs, while Housing and Urban Development Corp. has drafted a 5.5 billion yen cost-cutting program covering the next four years.

But the report failed to mention similar efforts by the other five operators, including Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT).

The officials said the decision to allow the charges to be raised is not related to the change of government but analysts said it partly reflects the stance of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which opposed a blanket freeze on public charges in May.

The current government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama was inaugurated in late June by the backing of the LDP and the new party Sakigake as well as his Social Democratic Party. Murayama is the first socialist premier in 46 years.

'Keizai Doyukai' Urges Legalization of SDF

*OW2607084794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—A major Japanese business organization proposed in a report Tuesday [26 July] that Japan legalize its Self-Defense Forces [SDF].

The Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), in making the proposal, said Japan cannot ignore the risks of getting involved in regional conflicts.

The report said national debates are required on revising the constitution, which renounces the use or threat of force to settle international disputes and says Japan will never maintain armed forces. It also urged more debate on the issue of Japan joining the UN Security Council as a permanent member, noting concerns over the issue among the Japanese.

The report defined Japan as a "peaceful nation" which stays in harmony with the world and actively seeks to settle various international issues.

Commentary, Editorials on SDPJ's Security Policy

Major Policies Questioned

*OW2607041194 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in
Japanese 22 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 3*

[Article by political commentator Minoru Morita: "SDPJ's Great Conversion"]

[Text] Under the conservative-reformist antagonism since 1955, opposition to the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty has been the twin motive power for the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ]. However, the SDPJ easily withdrew the long-standing principles in exchange for its leading role in a coalition with the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Sakigake [Harbinger].

The Japan-U.S. summit in Naples has become the first touchstone for Tomiichi Murayama who was just inaugurated prime minister on 29 June. At the meeting, Prime Minister Murayama told U.S. President Bill Clinton that Japan will firmly maintain the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

"Firm maintenance" of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty—the SDPJ has been rejecting the two words in the last 12 months. It accepted "maintenance [iji]," but not "firm maintenance [kenji]." But SDPJ Chairman Murayama suddenly decided to "firmly maintain" the treaty as soon as he became prime minister.

The SDF's unconstitutionality was the primary principle for the SDPJ, and the issue was even more important for the SDPJ than the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. In summer 1993, the SDPJ joined an anti-LDP coalition government led by Morihiro Hosokawa, who says the SDF is constitutional; however, SDPJ members did not abandon their principle.

Cabinet ministers from the SDPJ often said: "The coalition government's policies are not necessary in concert with those of the SDPJ. As SDPJ members, we still believe the SDF is unconstitutional. However, we will follow Prime Minister Hosokawa as members of the Hosokawa Cabinet." This was a sophistry to avoid severe criticism from the LDP.

Yet, it has become difficult for the SDPJ to use such sophistry because Chairman Murayama is now the leader of the coalition government.

Article 7 of the SDF Law stipulates that, "as the leader of the cabinet, the prime minister has supreme command of the SDF." If Murayama, as the prime minister, continued to say that the SDF was unconstitutional, this would become a big contradiction with his duty to hold the top SDF command. Even if Murayama uses the sophistry used under the Hosokawa administration, the SDPJ-LDP coalition may break up because a number of cabinet ministers and LDP members would not accept such an attitude.

Thus, the SDPJ was forced to give up its last fortress.

In his first policy speech, Prime Minister Murayama stated: "On the SDF, I will persistently maintain an exclusively defense-oriented policy ... and work to build the necessary minimum defense capability." This was not significantly difference from stances of the previous administrations of Hata, Hosokawa, and even the LDP. In Diet interpellation on 20 July, Murayama clearly acknowledged the SDF is constitutional.

The two policy changes of the SDPJ put an end to political controversy over the SDF and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. This was the conclusion of the LDP-SDPJ antagonism. In this sense, the SDPJ's policy revision should be greatly appreciated.

Yet, questions are aroused on the SDPJ's manner in abandoning 40-year-old principles. It seemed the SDPJ had no dilemma in abandoning its long-cherished ideology.

Over 100,000 SDPJ members are now urged to change their fundamental ideology, a situation similar to the Japan Communist Party's conversion in June 1933.

However, 61 years ago, those converting communists faced a life-or-death question in doing so. The SDPJ today shows no dilemma or internal dispute. For a political party, conversion of a fundamental policy is to break its official pledge to voters. No political party is allowed to exist without paying respect to this point.

World history says the socialist parties' loss of their ideology and principles is often their turning-point. The SDPJ has also entered into total confusion. The party is no longer qualified to survive in the Japanese political scene.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN Editorial

OW 2607060394 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 16 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 3

[Editorial: "Chief of Three Self-Defense Forces' Urged to Clarify Constitutionality of SDF"]

[Text] This year marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF], and this year's white paper on defense has a chapter entitled "Self-Defense Forces—Responses to Change," in which it discusses changes in the past four decades. There have been many turning points during the last four decades, but the establishment of the Murayama cabinet, which came after the white paper's publication deadline, could be the biggest.

The Murayama administration resulted from domestic political chaos amid great changes in the world that followed the end of the Cold War. But it can be said that the establishment of the new administration is a development that may adversely affect the foundations of the nation's security framework.

At his first news conference as prime minister, Murayama, who is chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Japan—which regards the SDF as being unconstitutional—said: "(We cannot) conduct politics while neglecting the existence of the SDF." It was as if the prime minister regarded the SDF as "a burden to carry."

His concept of the SDF does not bode well for expansion and utilization of the armed forces to improve national security.

This year's white paper opposes the idea that cooperation in UN peacekeeping operations (PKO) would be handled by an organization separate from the SDF.

The paper lists various reasons for opposition to that line of reasoning. It mentions that the failure to recognize the achievements of the SDF in Cambodia and elsewhere "would have a very bad effect on the honor and morale" of the force. But morale would be affected even more by a commander in chief who is suspicious of the very existence of the SDF.

Murayama told a meeting of the Council on Defense Issues, a private advisory panel to the prime minister

since the Hosokawa administration, that "the world as a whole is moving toward disarmament."

But the white paper points out that despite the end of the Cold War, military expansion is making progress in Asia. This is not mere rhetoric; this claim is backed by facts.

There is a big gap between the prime minister's view of national security and that of the white paper.

"Japan as an independent nation should maintain the minimum necessary defense capability so that the country will not become a destabilizing factor in this area by creating a power vacuum," the paper says. This runs counter to the SDPJ's long-standing insistence on arms reduction based on its belief in "unarmed neutrality," which has been followed in disregard of the "general current of the world."

The white paper, which was approved by the Murayama cabinet, says as usual that there are "no constitutional problems" concerning the existence, upgrading, and operations of the SDF.

Now that the paper has been approved by his cabinet, Murayama must instruct his party to relinquish its contention that the SDF is unconstitutional.

Responsible debate on defense cannot be conducted without considering the SDF constitutional. That is a major prerequisite if the morale and qualitative defense capabilities of the SDF are to be maintained and strengthened.

ASAHI SHIMBUN Editorial

OW 2607012194 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 21 Ju 94 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "After Crossing the Rubicon"]

[Text] Speaking to a plenary session of the House of Representatives on 20 July, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama unequivocally stated that his government will uphold Japan-U.S. security arrangements and that the existence of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] is not unconstitutional.

In his policy speech to the Diet on 18 July, Prime Minister Murayama already said "my government will uphold the Japan-U.S. security arrangements" and indicated "his virtual recognition of the SDF." The statement made by the prime minister while answering questions during the plenary session of the House of Representatives represented his informal declaration of a turnaround in the basic policies that the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] has adopted since it was founded.

If the statement, which Murayama made as prime minister and chairman of the SDPJ, is actually honored and the SDPJ changes its basic policies, this would bring a landmark change not only to reformist forces, but to the

entire Japanese post-war political system. It should be expected that his statement will stir up a major controversy.

How should "the change," indicated clearly by Prime Minister Murayama, be assessed?

First, we believe that if the SDPJ faces the SDF straight-on and, in response to Murayama's statement, moves toward a position of allowing for genuine civilian control of the SDF, the change is not bad at all.

Thus far, the SDPJ has tended to resolutely adhere to its position that the SDF is unconstitutional and stayed aloof from the most important debates on how to control the SDF. While adhering to the theory that the SDF is unconstitutional, the SDPJ has so far failed to see what it must see and correct what it must correct.

We hope that the SDPJ will assess how its campaign for defending the Constitution has restricted its actions and then engage in soul-searching on its campaign. The SDPJ has frequently advocated "downsizing the SDF." The SDPJ, however, is unable to make any convincing proposals for downsizing the SDF unless it has a correct understanding of the actual plans for Japan's defense and the nation's military hardware requirements.

Second, there is an important omission that we cannot understand. The statements made by Prime Minister Murayama in answer to questions at the plenary session of the House of Representatives were devoid of carefully-tailored procedures and historical perspective. The statement showed no signs of the distress that usually follows a major policy change.

The SDPJ's former position of being against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and its belief in the unconstitutionality of the SDF were established as basic policies because of the past situation in which conservative forces had promoted military buildup in defiance of the Constitution. The rigidness of its basic policies have created distortions and become one of the factors in precipitating the SDPJ's fall. No one can dispute the fact that the SDPJ's "peace policy" has played a "certain role."

We will not discuss whether the reversal in the SDPJ's major policies is right or wrong. If the SDPJ intends to bring about a change in its basic policies, it needs to make clear to voters why it intends to change them and when it plans to change them. This may be very painful work. It cannot be said that the SDPJ has truly changed its major policies unless it has actually gone through painful work.

As far as the issue of the SDF is concerned, Prime Minister Murayama has undoubtedly crossed the Rubicon. The worldwide trend of depending on military strength is winding down, and the SDF itself is faced with many issues. In his statement, the prime minister said that his government would pursue an "exclusively defensive defense" and maintain "military strength with

the minimum necessary self-defense capability" on the premise that the SDF is constitutional. We find little change in his defense policy compared to the past defense policy of the LDP government. If the prime minister does not go into detail on his idea of military strength with the minimum necessary self-defense capability in line with the spirit of the Constitution, the SDPJ's historical turnaround in its major policies cannot be sustained.

In his statement, the prime minister promised that his government will uphold the Japan-U.S. security arrangements. What are the Japan-U.S. security arrangements? This question must be answered, among other things. Needless to say, the significance and direction of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements in the Cold War era differ from those of the post-Cold War era, and the role of U.S. forces in Japan is supposed to have changed. Japan is being asked to reevaluate its security arrangements with the United States and carefully identify which parts of them should be maintained and which parts of them should be adjusted.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN Editorial

OW2607005294 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 22 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Political Regime of 1955 Ends With the Self-Defense Forces Declared as Constitutional"]

[Text] We saw the Diet members hold their breaths when they heard the prime minister's answer. This was a scene, the like of which we had never seen before. In a rather high-keyed voice, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama declared: "My understanding is that the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] exclusively for the purpose of defense and with minimum capabilities necessary for self-defense of the country are recognized under the Constitution."

It was a historical moment when the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] announced a bold, major change in its basic policy that had existed since the party's inauguration. Some could complain this action was too rash or opportunistic, but it was an essential decision for a responsible political party, and we would like to welcome it.

Regarding the SDPJ's policy on unarmed neutrality, Prime Minister Murayama also said: "I am sure we have accomplished a major role in pushing for government that safeguards peace and cares for the lives of the people by arming the nation only lightly—under the Cold War structure. But now, with the Cold War structure having been taken down internationally, I believe that role has been accomplished."

Hearing these statements, we could not but be filled with deep emotions on realizing that now one old age has passed and a new one is coming to this country too. It can be said that this nation has spent most of its 50 years since the end of the war arguing about security.

The so-called political regime of 1955, in which only the two major parties—the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the SDPJ—counted, was closely tied up with the East-West Cold War structure. And the arguments were made primarily over ideological issues, with the two parties confronting each other over the question of how to view the SDF and whether the current Constitution should be "amended" or "defended."

But the Cold War structure came apart, and the curtains came down on the age of the LDP's one-party rule with the birth of the Hosokawa government last year, which brought the 1955 political regime to a close. While it was with the Hosokawa coalition government, the SDPJ was in the awkward position of having to say things two different ways—as a coalition member and as the SDPJ—on security and defense issues. Its cabinet members said one thing when questioned by the then opposition LDP and another thing as party members within their own party.

Decision Was Possible Because He Was Left-Wing

This was nothing more than double-dealing, and resulted in furthering public mistrust in politics. The SDPJ agonized in this dilemma, but it also learned a lesson from this experience that it needs to make a major change of direction.

There is a reason for this SDPJ—well known for taking so much time to make decisions in everything—to have been able to make such a big change in such a short time. Fortunately, Prime Minister Murayama was belonged to the party's left-wing. Fierce verbal battles will be fought before the SDPJ special party congress convenes in September, but it is unlikely that the left-wing group that wants to support the Murayama government will reject Murayama's decision. His decision will probably be accepted formally as that of the party.

After all, we cannot say that the SDPJ has only kept on doing things that were anachronistic. In its "1993 declaration," it went so far as to acknowledge the SDF, stating: "The Constitution approves of having a minimum scale of self-defense capabilities under the self-defense rights in the process of arms reduction." What happened is simply that the situation has changed faster than the SDPJ could change, and, as such, the party has not been able to act fast enough.

Under the given circumstances, the unexpected development of the SDPJ chairman being elected prime minister was the best possible chance for the SDPJ to make a decisive turn in its direction. The fact that Murayama's first assignment as prime minister was to attend the industrial nations' summit (Naples summit) served a particularly convenient purpose since the occasion necessitated him to present a clear-cut view on diplomatic and security policy issues to Japan's ally the United States and other countries.

We will not dare say the party's past arguments have been altogether useless. But we will say the party must

stop such theological arguments, and begin more constructive arguments on the policy direction of Japan's diplomacy and security.

In the past, the general public-involved, extensive debate of the country's defense policy has been lacking because of the view that regarded defense capabilities "unconstitutional." Besides, since debate on the matter tended to result in classifying people into Constitutional revisionists and Constitutional defenders or into hawks and doves, political parties have also tended to be hesitant in making efforts to obtain public consensus on this basic defense policy.

So far, whenever issues were raised on the matter, the government has gotten around them somehow by giving a stretched interpretation of the Constitution, achieving many fait accomplis in doing so. But now that the SDPJ has decided to recognize the "SDF as constitutional," what needs to start now are discussions on civilian control in the true sense.

How can politicians control "military power"? Discussions of this question—one of the most important issues for politicians—have been abandoned so far because of fruitless arguments. Now that the SDPJ has come to the table of talks, active discussions should start on the question of how post-Cold War Japan should now live.

Get Maximum Effect of "Great Coalition"

The great coalition in Germany between the conservative Christian Democratic Union and the progressive Socialist Democratic Party in 1966—called the great coalition of Germany—was born in an extreme condition of political crisis. Under the great coalition government, however, many reform programs were implemented, and during that process, the Socialist Democratic Party developed into a popular party from a class-oriented party representing workers. History has shown that a coalition between idiosyncratic parties sometimes can produce a power surpassing that of a single-party government.

When we think about Japan's position in the international community, there are not so many choices that the country can take, regardless of whether they concern diplomacy or security issues. If policies change every time government changes hands or just as quickly as a cat changes the color of its eyes, Japan cannot survive in this world long.

What is important is to open up the process of discussions in the political arena, and to make it transparent to the public why certain choices are made. It is only natural that the SDPJ should explain to the people why it is making such a major change in its position and how it will dispose of its past arguments.

The Murayama government has declared policies will be decided by discussions of the three coalition parties.

That is a very fine thing indeed, but it is also important to give enough chances for opposition parties to discuss and give their views.

As seen in the examples of German coalition governments, the frameworks of coalition can change often. In fact, because they change, it becomes easier to form a popular consensus. When we think of this, we come to realize that it is not desirable to consider the current framework of ruling and opposition parties as a permanent condition. Nor is it desirable to hinder healthy public discussions of the issues by using such abstract expressions as "conservatives" and "liberals" in describing them.

Hitachi To Win FY94 Supercomputer Bid

94240451A Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Jul 94 p 13

[Text] Open bidding was conducted simultaneously on 11 July for four Ministry of Education-related items in government procurement of supercomputers under the fiscal 1994 budget. Hitachi, Ltd. made the sole bid for the Hokkaido University Large Computer Center, and receipt of the order was virtually decided. Among the other three items, the Tokyo University Institute for Solid State Physics had the most bids, with three companies bidding. Cray Research of the United States bid on only one item. Currently, eight institutions are planning procurement of nine machines in this year's fiscal budget, but this year there has been rigid control on the bidding by the various companies. The firm with the successful bid for the three items will be determined at the end of July to the beginning of August.

The four institutions that closed bidding were the High Energy Physics Research Center of the Ministry of Education and the Information Processing Center of the Tokyo Institute of Technology, in addition to Hokkaido University and the Tokyo University Institute for Solid State Physics. Fujitsu, Hitachi, and NEC bid on the Institute for Solid State Physics, Fujitsu and Hitachi for the High Energy Physics Research Center, and Cray of the United States and NEC for the Tokyo Institute of Technology, respectively.

Hokkaido University has been using a Hitachi supercomputer so far, and it seems that other companies skipped the bid, judging that Hitachi had the advantage.

Government Issues Blueprint on Space Research

OW2607120294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] Tokyo, July 26 KYODO—A government panel envisages a manned astronomical observatory on the moon within three decades in an ambitious space research blueprint announced Tuesday [26 July].

The new grand design for Japan's space program is included in a report drafted by a task force of the Space

Activities Commission, Japan's top space policy board, which is headed by Science and Technology Agency Director General Makiko Tanaka.

The commission plans to incorporate the report into the planned first revision of the government's space development policy outline in five years, and hopes to put some ideas promulgated in the report into concrete programs by the end of the year, panel members said.

The program demands some 7 trillion yen in the 15 years after 1995. That requires Japan's space development budget, about 200 billion yen, to grow at an annual rate of 9 percent.

The report says Japan is on a par with leading countries in some areas of space research, pointing to the February success in launching the H-2 rocket, the first large rocket built solely with domestic technology. The Cold War era of competition for space development has ended and a new era for wide international cooperation has dawned, it said.

Japan should play an active role in international space missions as a country in the Asia-Pacific region, it said. Under the grandiose plan, Japan should create a space observation system and send an unmanned research mission to the moon within 15 years.

Japan should also provide assistance to enhance the U.S.-inspired international space station program and develop a spruced-up version of the H-2 rocket to realize Japan's own unmanned space shuttle, called hope, the H-2 orbiting plane.

After 30 years, Japan should provide one quarter of the world's observation satellites and establish a powerful environmental forecasting system. By that time, manned outposts on the moon should be built for astronomical observations to set the stage for explorations of Jupiter and farther planets.

The report also touches on the possibility of sending artists and intellectuals into space, but Japan's involvement in manned missions is predicted to be focused on development of technology that would help the programs of the United States and other countries for the time being. In order to pave the way for Japan's own manned missions, it urged accumulation of technology and experiences.

Future Satellite-Use Cellular Phone Discussed

OW2607053794 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 25 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] The National Space Development of Japan (NASDA) and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications [MPT] have worked out plans for a new communications experiment designed to create a nationwide cellular telephone network by using a stationary satellite that carries a huge antenna and orbits at an altitude of about 36,000 km. NASDA will embark on a research and development project for the satellite next year. Cellular

telephones, which use ground radio waves, have the shortcoming that they cannot be used in areas to which ground transmit facilities are unable to send radio waves and the use of the satellite can help immediately overcome the shortcoming. The plans to use the satellite for the nationwide use of cellular telephones are likely to affect the future of the satellite-use cellular telephone service for which one nation after another around the world has announced plans.

The Space Development Committee (chairman: Makiko Tanaka, director general of the Science and Technology Agency) plans to undertake the communications experiment by using the ETSN (tentative name: two tons), a satellite for research and development that is being developed as a successor to satellite type-7 for technological experiments. The satellite type-7 will be launched in 1997. The committee will use the H-2 rocket to launch the ETSN in the year 2001. The Communications Research Laboratory under the MPT and other research organizations will participate in launching the ETSN.

ETSN will carry the huge antenna that makes it possible for the satellite and cellular telephones to exchange even weak radio waves. The satellite type-6 for technological experiments, which NASDA plans to launch in August, will carry an antenna measuring 3.5 meters in diameter and it will be Japan's biggest satellite antenna. The antenna the ETSN will carry is eight times as big as that antenna.

The research and development project will focus on developing a technology to unfold the folded antenna in space. The research and development project also will focus on developing a high-powered transmit equipment and on how to raise the efficiency of communications by adopting a "multibeam method" under which every area is covered by a specific radio wave beam. The research and development project will use the S band of semimicrowaves for experiments.

The research and development project also will undertake an experiment on "mobile satellite digital sound broadcasts" that transmits high-quality sound broadcasts to the cellular telephones as well as automobiles. If successful, the experiment would create a new broadcast service that makes it possible for motorists to listen to broadcasts while driving their cars in remote areas.

The International Marine Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) is planning to use stationary satellites for a global cellular telephone service. Motorola has proposed an (Ilijum) plan designed to create a global cellular telephone service by connecting 66 satellites orbiting at an low altitude to an intersatellite communications network. In this way, one plan after another for the satellite-use cellular telephone service has been announced.

MPT To Study High-Speed Pocket Pager System

*OW2507114894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT
25 Jul 94*

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—The Postal Ministry [MPT] plans to introduce a high-speed pocket pager

system with signal transmission speeds two to three times faster than conventional ones ahead of the advent of the multimedia age, ministry officials said Monday [25 July].

The officials said the ministry asked its advisory panel telecommunications technology council to study technology standards for the new system.

The officials said the proposed device, capable of carrying a greater volume of information at higher speeds, can be used as a personal computer terminal to call up necessary information from a host computer.

The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry plans to revise technological standards for pocket pagers after receiving a recommendation from the advisory council in November, they said. The new system is expected to make its debut in the spring of 1996, the officials said.

Demand for pagers has grown rapidly, boosting the number of subscribers to 8.06 million at the end of March 1994. The number of subscribers is expected to reach 15 million in 2000, the officials said.

Labor Ministry Study on Employment Policy

Surplus Labor in 2000

94240364A Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 7 Jun 94 p 3

[Text] On 6 June, the Labor Ministry's Study Group on Employment Policy (chairman: Shunsaku Nishikawa, Keio University professor) completed its "Medium-Term Employment Vision," which shows the outlook for the employment situation up to the year 2000. It forecasts that, because of a slowdown in economic growth and a shifting of production to overseas, there will not be the kind of labor shortage that had been expected up to now, and there could very well be a surplus of labor. It points out that major measures to expand domestic demand, such as relaxation of regulations and expansion of social capital, are important in order to prevent that. It also proposes the building of a system that will accelerate the transfer of labor from industries that have a surplus of labor to industries that have a shortage. But in industrial circles, which are having many difficulties in maintaining employment, there is a strong view that greater mobility for the labor market should be promoted without delay.

Up to now, the government was judging that, because of such things as the decline in the working population, there would be a shortage of labor in the medium term. But it is said that, according to the new estimates, in the case of maintaining such policy bases as growth in improvement of social capital (Case A), in the year 2000 there will be a slight labor surplus. The causes will be such things as a decline in the growth rate, a shift of production overseas by manufacturing industries, and a rise in productivity.

What is noted is that, in the case of leaving the growth of social capital as it has been up to now and pushing ahead only with such structural reforms as deregulation (Case B), it is judged that there will be a greater labor surplus than in Case A, which does not change policy. Although corporate business opportunities would widen and the growth rate would rise, staff would become surplus in such industries as distribution because of deregulation.

It makes the appeal that, in order to prevent that, along with promoting deregulation and supporting growth in such industries as telecommunications and medical care/welfare, it will be necessary to make the rate of real economic growth up to the year 2000 average 3 percent by strengthening such domestic-demand expansion measures as increasing the growth of social capital improvement (Case C). It is said that, in such a case, manpower supply and demand will be about even.

The deindustrialization of domestic industries against a background of such things as the improved productive capacity of Asian countries is a problem common to advanced countries. Dealing with increased unemployment because of companies fleeing overseas will also be a main topic on the agenda of the OECD ministerial meeting which will begin on 7 June. The United States is advocating such things as raising the minimum wage in developing countries, but this Medium-Term Vision presents the view that it is desirable to absorb employment by increasing the growth rate.

Even if the growth rate were about 3 percent, there would be a labor surplus in such manufacturing industries as steel and electrical machinery, and in wholesale and retail sales, the restaurant industry, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. On the reverse side of the coin, there would be a labor shortage in such fields as service industries, the construction industry, information communications, medical care/welfare, housing, and education.

Therefore, it becomes important to promote the switching of jobs from industries that have a surplus of manpower. The "Medium-Term Vision" pointed out the necessity for corporations to change the seniority system, even while preserving the system of lifetime employment, and arranging it so that workers would not be at a disadvantage even if they switched jobs, as well as the need for such things as 1) providing information to persons who take temporary transfers and switch jobs, 2) support for part-time workers, and 3) amplification of official development of professional skills.

Specific Measures Lacking for Greater Mobility: Labor Ministry Still Balks at Active Handling

The Medium-Term Vision pointed out the need to create a system in which it would be easy for workers to switch jobs, even while preserving the system of lifetime employment. But most view the specific measures as "nothing but abstract expressions; it is disappointing" (Toshiaki Yamaguchi, chairman, Labor Committee,

Keizai Doyukai [Japan Association of Corporate Executives]). Vice Minister for Labor Wakabayashi says "it does not mean that we will actively promote" a policy of greater mobility. There also appears to be apprehension that if a policy of greater mobility is brought out at a time when about 2 million workers are unemployed, it will stir up workers' anxiety.

It seems that the employment problem is likely to become an issue at the OECD ministerial meeting that begins on 7 June and at the July G-7 summit conference (Naples summit). There is also strong criticism of Japan, which has a huge trade surplus, to the effect that Japan is exporting unemployment. Behind the Medium-Term Vision having been completed at this time, one can also sense a political purpose which has an eye on the summit.

Professor Iwao Nakatani of Hitotsubashi University points out that "it is necessary to hasten such advanced preparations as supporting an official system of job-switching and skill development, and revising the current system of retirement benefits under which it is more advantageous to be employed a long time by the same company." On the other hand, although the "vision" points out that deregulation will lead to increased unemployment in such areas as distribution and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, many also hold the view that it will be possible to absorb a considerable amount of employment centered on the information communications and service industries. One can say that it lacks a specific strategy of how to link deregulation with expansion of employment.

Industry Favors New Labor System

942A0364B Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 7 Jun 94 p 3

[Text] Industry Circles Inclined Toward Ending "Lifetime Employment"

In industry circles employment practices which rested upon such things as lifetime employment are slowly transmuting, and a change to greater staff mobility has begun to advance. To such growth industries as new businesses and to medium and smaller companies it is an opportunity to press for redisposition of talented staff who have been fenced in by major corporations. But the walls that hinder greater mobility remain high, so voices have risen from among companies saying that the government ought to shift its emphasis to such mobility-enhancing measures as preparation of a job-changing market.

In FY94 HOYA Corporation, a major manufacturer of optical glass, will introduce an optional retirement age system, under which it will ask employees 55 or older to retire or take a 30-percent cut in salary, and a program to assist employees 45 years and older to follow a second career. It embarked on "creation of a secondary market

in staff" (Chairman Testsuo Suzuki). Nippon Steel Corporation and Mitsubishi Corporation established systems under which employees can take off work to spend one year searching for a new position.

The unemployed within companies now number 1 million. It has become difficult for even large enterprises to keep staff within the company. An annual salary system, a term-of-office system, reconsideration of fixed-term employment for new graduates—the moves to adopt new personnel systems that are spreading in industrial circles have clearly included greater staff mobility in their field of vision. But on the policy side, measures to increase mobility have not been touched at all. When Personagroup, which handles dispatching of staff, planned the business of dispatching staff from large corporations to smaller companies, initially it was stopped by the Ministry of Labor. Representative Akiyuki Nanbu points out, "The problem of white-collar employment will become more serious. The policy of maintaining employment by transferring staff to subsidiaries has reached its limit."

The restructuring of large corporations is always taken up as a gloomy topic, but when viewed in macro terms, it also has a positive side. Behind the United States becoming more competitive, a large part was played by the fact that such companies as IBM embarked on downsizing, and their staff flowed to new businesses.

In Japan also, in information industries and so on examples have continually appeared of the number of applicants for early retirement exceeding company expectations. Centered on the younger strata, the consciousness on the employee side is changing, so labor administration that continues to cling to lifetime employment has fallen behind actual conditions.

At the private-sector level there have appeared services which provide information to match those putting out staff with those receiving staff. On 20 June the Foundation for Social and Economic Productivity will begin training sessions called "career refreshment programs." They are designed for such persons as those who transfer temporarily or permanently to medium or smaller companies; they will spend about three weeks learning practical business. The foundation says "it seems like there will be considerable demand at large corporations."

But switching jobs in Japan is mainly moving from a large corporation to a smaller company, so it generally leads to a decrease in income. Unlike large corporations, where business is becoming more specialized, in smaller companies the range of one's office duties is wide, so an official system of reemployment education is also needed. There are strong voices anticipating a government role in this aspect.

Union View on Employment

94240364C Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 7 Jun 94 p 3

[Report on interview with Etsuya Washio, general secretary of Rengo by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Text] I must say it is inevitable that, after this, at a time when the structure of industries will change with a rumble in the space of a few years, manpower will go on moving from mature industries like steel to all sorts of growth industries such as information and communications. It will probably be necessary for even labor unions, not to be negative about increased labor mobility, but rather to grapple with it in a constructive manner.

But what I would like to have heeded is the fact that it does not mean that a labor force said to number 60-odd million will all become mobile. Scholars and persons on the management side have all sorts of views: 30 percent of the total labor force will become mobile, or a bit less than 20 percent. What I want to stress is not the percentage that becomes mobile, it is the point that current industries are divided into three types in regard to increased mobility.

The first is that there are some industries for which it is fine even if they make all workers completely mobile. The existence of "pros" who are highly specialized and move in succession from one company to the other increases the competitiveness of those companies. On the other hand, there is also a type of industry in which worker mobility is totally unnecessary. Industries in which it is required that employees gain a high degree of technical expertise by working many years are that type.

The third type is industries falling between those two, which, though preserving lifetime employment, on the other hand also need increased mobility. It is important that we promote policies to increase mobility which are suitable for each of these types.

There are also a number of prerequisites for promoting increased mobility. For example, in today's Japan the longer one works at the same company the greater will be the amount of one's retirement benefits, but there is also the harmful effect that, when one switches companies, what one has accumulated to that point is not given any consideration at all. There is also a strong shade of a seniority system in salaries themselves. In order to promote increased mobility, at the same time that one alters the retirement allowance and tax systems in such a way that switching jobs will not place workers at a disadvantage, it is necessary to prepare a system for development of skills by which it will be easy for individuals to switch jobs.

Editorial Urges Policy Shift

94240364D Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 8 Jun 94 p 5

[Editorial: "Employment Vision; To Realize "Shift in Labor Without Loss of Employment"]

[Text] The written symbols are abstract, but there are those who say that it will become the foundation for future policy decisions. Can that happen to this too?

The Ministry of Labor's "Medium-Term Employment Vision," which surveys as far as the year 2000, has been revealed. The project team for studying employment measures, which was established last autumn in the Ministry of Labor, relied on a "study group on employment policy" made up of 13 university professors for drafting the vision.

Its essential points are such things as 1) real economic growth of 3 percent every year is necessary in order to balance manpower supply and demand in the year 2000; 2) companies will use personnel in a more flexible manner within the company, while preserving a system of long-term employment; and 3) preparation of a labor market that can respond to increased turnover of manpower.

Overall, the vision makes the main point a policy of preserving long-term employment, and ranks measures to increase manpower mobility as subordinate to that. It does not use the term lifetime employment. Long-term employment is a word that assumes cases in which, even if people work at the same company for a comparatively long time, they switch to another job in midcareer when they become middle-aged. That is how much the advance of greater manpower-mobility has influenced it. Nevertheless, there is probably no doubt that a system of long-term employment will also be the main stream over the medium term. In every kind of era there will exist mainstay companies which possess technology and operational power regardless of whether they be large or small. Similarly, staff who have worked a long time and are well versed in the real work inside the company are bound to be needed.

From the side also of those who work, workplaces where long-term service is possible are indispensable. Even if, in employment statistics, all sorts of indexes appear by numbers in an inorganic manner, those who lose jobs are individual human beings. The policy of employment stability is one of the nation's basic policies. Therefore, it is probably natural that the vision emphasized preservation of long-term employment.

But at the same time, increased workforce mobility is a real problem. Right now the positive and negative aspects of increased worker mobility are reflected in the mirror of the times. They are the case in which one seeks a better job by one's own volition, and that in which one is pushed out by a company and has no choice but to switch jobs. The latter shows up big, but the image of the former is right behind it. Concrete policies must be established for both cases.

Actually, in the fundamental aspects there has hardly been any progress on that. A number of policies have appeared as immediate countermeasures designed to aid middle-aged employees who must leave their companies. But, actually, there are no policies to deal with positive switching of jobs.

Concerning this point, the vision paper says: "It has also been pointed out that because the system of retirement

allowances and such official systems as corporate and personal taxes concerned with it give preferential treatment to long-term employment, there are aspects which make it difficult to switch jobs, so it is necessary to hasten making the system of retirement allowances portable (possible to continue even after switching jobs) and to review the tax system."

It is regrettable that, while pointing out that greater worker mobility is necessary, on the other hand the vision paper has no policy able to deal with this. It will only be possible to produce measures which are behind the curve in regard to reality. The Ministry of Labor must enter into discussion with related ministries, beginning with the Ministries of Finance, Health and Welfare, and International Trade and Industry. It is a matter of course in regard to macroeconomic policy. Medium-term employment policy cannot be formulated within the framework of administration which is divided along ministry turf lines. How much employment can be created by relaxation of regulations and improvement of information communication and other new social infrastructure? The vision cites figures and makes estimates, but we will not know unless we actually experience it. In the process many unemployed persons will be produced, and persons will switch jobs. It is not too early to begin now on concrete preparations to devise plans that will keep the unemployed to a minimum, and, ideally, to create in society a situation close to "movement of labor without loss of employment." If that is not done, the vision will be an illusion.

North Korea

More Kim Il-song Memorial Services Held Abroad

SK2307112894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047
GMT 23 Jul 94

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—Memorial services for the great leader President Kim Il-song were held in different countries.

A joint memorial service of Malian political parties, public organizations and organizations for friendship and solidarity with the DPRK was held on July 17.

The participants observed a silent tribute to honor the memory of President Kim Il-song with deep condolences.

Modibo Kane Cisse, member of the Executive Committee of the African Party for the Solidarity and Justice of Mali and chairman of the Malian National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea, said in the memorial address:

The death of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the father of the great chuche idea and an outstanding leader of the oppressed people the world over, has left the peaceloving people the world over in bitter grief.

Though the heart of the most outstanding leader produced by the 20th century stopped beating, his great feats and idea will remain forever in the hearts of the peoples the world over through centuries.

Issaka Bagayogo, secretary for Information of the Executive Committee of the African Party for the Solidarity and Justice of Mali, said in his speech:

"Today the whole world is overcome by deep sorrows at the loss of the pivot which had made our planet move round the sun on an eternal orbit.

"We have the word 'immortality'. I think this word came into being for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the saviour of mankind.

"His august name will remain forever in our hearts."

Memorial services took place in Baktapur of Nepal, Bangladesh, Malta, Mongolia and Russia and by the Central Committee of the Belgian Labour Party, the Communist Association of Sweden and the Burundi group for the study of the chuche idea from July 15 to 19.

In the meantime, a memorial service of Arab regional liberation movement forces and political parties was held in Damascus and services were held by the Kim Il-song Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea, the Burkina national group of the chuche idea and at the buildings of the Syrian Nationalist Socialist Party in Lebanon and the Tanzanian National Coordinating Committee of chuche idea study groups.

Groups Issue Declaration in Paris

**SK2307044394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424
GMT 23 Jul 94**

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—Thirty-four political parties and organisations of 16 countries issued a joint declaration in Paris on July 18 on the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The joint declaration said the death of Comrade Kim Il-song was the biggest loss for the world people who aspire after national independence, social progress, peace, justice and socialism.

The declaration continued:

At this moment when the whole world is in grief, we renew our resolve to redouble our efforts to promote the cause of socialism, our common cause, as wished by Comrade Kim Il-song.

We vow to defend and advance the cause of socialism worldwide on the basis of the spirit of the Pyongyang declaration and invigorate the broad international movement supporting the Korean people in the just cause of defending the sovereignty of the country and the gains of socialism from the frantic anti-socialist, anti-DPRK campaign of the imperialists over the "nuclear issue" and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This will be the highest tribute of the political parties and organisations that aspire after socialism and love justice and peace to Comrade Kim Il-song.

More International Messages, Embassy Visits

From Public, Political Figures

**SK2307043994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416
GMT 23 Jul 94**

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—Political and public figures and organisations of different countries expressed condolences on the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Valentine Esegragbo Melvin Strasser, head of state and chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council of Sierra Leone, expressed condolences at the mourning place on July 15.

He wrote in the mourner's book that he expressed deep condolences on the death of the great leader on behalf of the Sierra Leonean Government and people and that President Kim Il-song was a great and devoted leader, indeed.

Burkinabe Prime Minister Roch Christian Marc Kabore, president of the National Assembly of Ghana Daniel Francis Annan [spelling of name as received] and Yemeni Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform Yahya Husayn al-'Arishi, a special envoy of President of the Presidential Council of Yemen 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, paid condolence calls at Korean embassies.

Political and public figures and delegations of political parties and other delegations of China, Iran, Mali, Singapore, Cameroon, Lebanon, Kuwait, Poland, Syria, Portugal, Thailand, Germany, Uzbekistan, Congo, Tanzania, Laos, Cambodia, Austria, Malaysia, Guinea, Nicaragua and Mexico paid condolence calls at DPRK embassies and missions.

The mourners expressed deep condolences with a moment's silent tribute before the portrait of President Kim Il-song and made entries in the mourner's book.

More Foreigners' Condolence Calls

**SK2307151894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505
GMT 23 Jul 94**

[All names are as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—Foreign figures of political, social and other circles called at the DPRK missions to mourn the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Among the mourners were Francisco da Costa Gomes, former president of Portugal; Guzman Rivera Castaneda, general secretary of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru; Ismael Ghussein, general secretary of the

Democratic Party of Guinea; Ali Abdul Aziz Amer, secretary general of the Democratic Party for Progress of Jordan; Qassem Salam, secretary general of the Yemeni regional direction of the Arab Social Baath Party; Augustin Poignet, president of the Enate of the Congo; Achidi Achu Simon, prime minister and head of government of Cameroon; Edem Kodjo, Togolese prime minister; Jordanian Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber; Yussef Abu Bakr, chairman of the Arab Islam Democratic Movement and Islam-Christian United action front of Jordan; Tayssir Ali As Zaburi; general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Jordan; Marwan Al Qassem, advisor to King Hussein the First of Jordan, special envoy of the king; Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden; Lieut. Gen. Dumitru Cioflina, chief of the General Staff of the Army of Romania; Mihail Piscoci, chairman of the New Movement for Freedom of Romania; Zesharati, Iranian minister of interior; and other personages of political, public and other circles of Guyana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Russia, Mongolia, Nepal, Iran, etc.

In the meantime, the director general and the assistant director general of the UNESCO and other officials of international organizations and diplomatic envoys of different countries paid condolence calls at Korean missions.

The mourners laid wreaths and bouquets beneath the portraits of President Kim Il-song and observed silent tributes.

They wrote in the mourner's books that the precious exploits and noble cause of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, a great thinker and theoretician and a prominent statesman, would be immortal.

They expressed the belief that the Korean people would successfully carry forward to accomplishment the noble intention of President Kim Il-song in his lifetime, under the leadership of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, their leader.

More Party Leaders Send Messages

SK2307113094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052
GMT 23 Jul 94

[All names are as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—Messages of condolence came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from foreign party leaders on the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

They were sent by chairman of the Burundi Party of Unity for National Progress Charles Mukasi; President of the People's Rally of Burundi Ernest Kabusheneye; Chairman of the Liberal Party of Burundi Gaetan Nikobamye; General Secretary of the National Convention Party of Ghana Alhaji A.B. Ziblim; Chairman of the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden Rolf Hagel; national President of the Workers' Party of Switzerland

Jean Spielmann; Chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], Belgian Labour Party Ludo Martens; General Secretary of the C.C., Communist Party of Paraguay Ananias Maydana Palacios; chairman of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party Jean Videnov; leader of the Labour Party of Guyana Nanda Gopaul; Chairman of the March 26 Movement of Uruguay Ruben Maria Vera; leader of the Amerindian Action Movement of Guyana Pete Persaud; leader of the People's Democratic Movement of Guyana Llewelyn John; and co-leader of the Working People's Alliance of Guyana Rupert Roopnarine.

The messages say the death of President Kim Il-song is the biggest loss not only for the Korean people but also for the peoples the world over.

Saying that the exploits performed by President Kim Il-song for the Korean revolution and the cause of global independence would be immortal, they express the belief that the Korean people will accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Further Condolences Received

SK2307044194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421
GMT 23 Jul 94

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—Messages of condolence came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from foreign party leaders on the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

They include Preben Moller Hansen, chairman of the Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause; M.P. Korlov, chairman of the Coordinating Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; M.I. Lapshin, chairman of the Central Council of the Agrarian Party of Russia on behalf of the party; Chitta Bash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc; Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party; Anuska Weil, chairman of the Leadership Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; and Augustin Kikukama Binsamba [spelling of all names as received], secretary general of the Lumumbiste Pacifists and Liberators of Zaire.

Messages also came from the Political Bureau of the Progressive Socialist Rally of Tunisia, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Martinique, the Indian Socialist Unity Centre, the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress Party of Guyana, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Unity Party of Jordan and the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Party of Communists.

The messages express deep condolences on the death of President Kim Il-song and evince the belief that the Korean people will accomplish the great leader's revolutionary cause under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Foreign Personalities Praise Kim Il-song

*SK2307114994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105
GMT 23 Jul 94*

[“President Kim Il-song Will Remain Forever in the Hearts of the People”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song will remain forever in the hearts of the people, said personages of different countries including Yacob Zayadine, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Jordanian Communist Party, Madirisha Juvenal, secretary general of the African Regional Committee of Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean people, and Kurt Waldheim, former federal president of Austria, on his death.

Yacob Zayadine told a press conference that Comrade Kim Il-song was an outstanding thinker and theoretician of our time who led the revolutionary cause of mankind always along a road of victory.

“Comrade Kim Il-song will remain forever in the hearts of the people and will live an eternal life not only with the Korean people but with the peoples of all countries who aspire after progress and socialism,” he said.

Preben Moller Hansen, chairman of the Danish Workers’ Party, Common Cause, said over people’s radio:

“The death of Comrade Kim Il-song is a great sorrow and loss not only for the Korean people but also for the progressive mankind throughout the world.

“Although Comrade Kim Il-song passed away, the problem of inheritance of his revolutionary cause has been solved brilliantly in Korea.

“We firmly believe Comrade Kim Chong-il will wisely lead the Korean people.”

Kurt Waldheim on a foreign holiday trip called the Korean Embassy on the phone and said His Excellency President Kim Il-song was one of the statesmen of the world he respected. He wished the Korean people great success in the work for Korea’s reunification under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Placards Praising Kim Il-song Displayed

*SK2307125894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1119
GMT 23 Jul 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—Immortal letters reading “The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Will Always Be With Us”, which imply the unshakable faith and will of the Korean people to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuché started by the great leader President Kim Il-song, with deepest reverence for him, are shining brightly everywhere in the country.

These letters hung out at the most significant places of streets, villages and worksites of the capital city of

Pyongyang and all other parts of the country from its northern tip to Kaesong, the city adjacent to the demarcation line clearly represent the revolutionary faith and will of the Workers’ Party and the people of Korea to revere President Kim Il-song forever and hand down his immortal revolutionary exploits through generations.

Italian Institute Head Praises Kim Chong-il

*SK2207152594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504
GMT 22 Jul 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA)—“Comrade Kim Chong-il is an illustrious leader with great magnanimity, rare penetration and an eye for the world affairs,” said Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations, at a press conference here Thursday.

Saying he had been greatly honored with an audience of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said Comrade Kim Chong-il is an unassuming great man with an extraordinary intelligence and penetration and an audacious and broadminded leader, who sets store by peace and progress of the world and friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

“He, with a clear analysis and judgement of international political affairs, gives scientific answers to realistic and long-range questions arising in the development of relations with the peaceloving people across the world,” Giancarlo Elia Valori said, and went on:

“When I was received by him, I felt that the Korean people is a peaceloving people and he has the will to further expand friendly and cooperative relations with all the peoples who love peace.

“In the course of guiding the overall affairs of the party and the state from long time ago, Comrade Kim Chong-il has led the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to make a great progress in political, economic, cultural, military and all other fields and has made every possible effort for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.”

“In a nutshell, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved the prosperity of your country at the speed of Chollima, while respected Comrade Kim Chong-il has achieved a rapid development of the country at the speed of Chollima spurred on by the missile.

“Comrade Kim Chong-il has the will to reunify the country in accordance with the proposal for founding Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader.

“When I was received by him, I was deeply moved by his broad-minded and strong will, decision, audacious and unassuming personality, as becomes a leader.”

Kim Chong-il Arranges Consolation Party

*SK2307105794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014
GMT 23 Jul 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—A consolation party arranged by Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of

the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, who is the illustrious leader of our party and our people, for the Koreans from abroad was given at the Mongnan House in Pyongyang on July 20.

Present there were Kim Yong-sun, chairman of the Reunification Policy Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials concerned.

Also present were Koreans from different countries and regions who are staying in the homeland, among them a mourning delegation of the overseas headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) with Yim Min-sik, secretary general of Pomminnyon and director of the secretariat of the overseas headquarters of Pomminnyon as its head and Yang Tong-min, vice-chairman of the overseas headquarters of Pomminnyon and chairman of the Japanese regional headquarters of Pomminnyon, as its member; Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Taekwondo Federation; Kang Il, chairman of the International Korean Association (Unity); Sonu Hak-won, advisor to the U.S. headquarters of Pomminnyon; Choe Chong-yol, advisor to the One Korea movement; Mun Myong-cha, a Korean woman journalist in the United States; Prof. and Dr. Song Tu-yol of Munster University in Germany; Hong Tong-kun, advisor to the One Korea movement; Yang Yong-tong, chairman of the Pomminnyon headquarters of Koreans in China; Yang Un-sik, permanent chairman of the U.S. headquarters of Pomminnyon; Yu Tae-yong, co-chairman of the U.S. headquarters of Pomminnyon; Choe Ki-hwan, chairman of the European regional headquarters of Pomminnyon; Chon Chong-nim, chairman of the Canada regional headquarters of Pomminnyon, and his entourage; Yi Yong-pin, chairman, and Kim Sun-hwan, secretary general, of the Association of Overseas Korean Christians for National Reunification; Chon Sun-tae, secretary general of the One Korea movement; Choe Kon-kuk, central member of the European regional headquarters of Pomminnyon; Cho Tae-song, secretary general of the International Taekwondo Federation and chairman of the Washington Federation for National Reunification; Kim Un-ha, president of SINHAN MINBO; Kim Chong-cha, co-chairperson of the Association of Korean Women Traders and Industrialists; Kim Hyon-hwan, department director of the U.S. Institute of the Idea of Independence; U.S.-resident Kim Chin-kyong; and a son of Son Tal-won, a businessman in Japan, and his entourage.

Kim Yong-sun in his speech said we have General Kim Chong-il, the sun, and it is our people's unshakable faith that the cause of the great leader will be successfully carried forward and we are sure to win when there is respected General Kim Chong-il.

He expressed the expectations that the Koreans overseas will hold respected General Kim Chong-il in higher

esteem and show their patriotism and loyalty in reunifying the country with his dignity and exalting the socialist homeland and work harder to bring earlier the day of national reunification which the leader desired in his lifetime so earnestly.

Yim Min-sik, director of the secretariat of the Pomminnyon overseas headquarters, in his speech said he was convinced that the undying achievements and feats recorded by respected President Kim Il-song for the 70 million fellow countrymen and mankind will be successfully carried forward by the dear leader Kim Chong-il, adding that all the Koreans overseas will resolutely fight in great unity to accomplish the cause of reunification in the 90s without fail in accordance with the great reunification programme which was advanced by respected President Kim Il-song and is being successfully carried into practice by the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

Speeches were made by Choe Hong-hui, Chon Chong-nim, Yang Yong-tong and other overseas Koreans of various circles at the consolation party.

A joint resolution of Koreans in the United States was read by Sonu Hak-won, advisor to the U.S. headquarters of Pomminnyon.

Kim Yong-sun Delivers Speech

SK2307032094 Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean 1127 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Excerpt] On 20 July a reception [wiroyon] was held at Mongnangwan for Korean compatriots from abroad by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] of our party and people who is chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

The reception site was filled with the participants' firm resolution to achieve national reunification without fail, which is the greatest and most long-cherished desire of 70 million fellow countrymen, by turning into strength the grief and sorrow of losing the great father who carried out a lifelong struggle for freedom and liberation of the people, reunification of the country, and national prosperity.

Comrade Kim Yong-sun, chairman of the Reunification Policy Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, as well as functionaries of concerned sectors, participated in the reception.

Korean compatriots from many countries and regions who were also staying in the fatherland participated in the reception.

Comrade Kim Yong-sun delivered a speech at the reception. He said: Many overseas Korean compatriots and figures are recalling previous impressive moments when they met the great leader. He added: Our leader was a peerless legendary hero gifted by the heavens [hanuri naerisin huiseui chonsoljok yongung], the greatest man

of great men, and the greatest human being of human beings. He continued: Everybody paid respect to our leader, impressed by his authority and benevolence; once they met the leader, those who had differed with the leader's view became his friends, followers, and sons, completely fascinated by him.

He stated: Our leader has not left us. The leader is in our fellow countrymen's minds, and lives forever in the hearts and memories of overseas compatriots. He then stressed: Respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, the sun of the world, is with us.

Kim added: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is admired by all people as a great man of ideology and leadership [sasanggwa yongdoui widaehan kojang] who is leading the chuche revolutionary cause and the cause for world independence along the single road of victory, and as a great picture of love [widaehan sarangui hwasin] who warmly embraces the fellow countrymen with his confidence and generosity.

He continued: This is our people's firm faith that as long as the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il is with us, the cause left by the great leader will brilliantly succeed, and we will achieve victory without fail.

Kim concluded: I hope you will make greater efforts to hasten reunification of the fatherland, which the leader desired so much when he was alive. He then added: The great leader, the sun of mankind, will be forever with our nation and in our hearts. [passage omitted]

Letter Refers to Kim Chong-il as Great Leader

SK2307063194 Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean 1125 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] On 22 July Comrade Yi In-mo, the picture of faith and will, again visited the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and reconfirmed his pledge to be a fighter.

Comrade Yi In-mo, who has enjoyed a genuine life and happiness since he found a future thanks to the fatherly love of the great leader who made even dead trees bloom, climbed Mansudae Hill with an irresistible yearning for the bosom of the sun, and laid a bouquet there with his endless reverence, looking up to the leader's boundlessly generous and benevolent image.

Filled with the irresistible sorrow of losing the boundlessly benevolent father, Comrade Yi In-mo said the great leader's benevolent image will be in our people's hearts, along with the image of our dear comrade leader.

His daughter Yi Hyon-ok read a letter of pledge written by Comrade Yi In-mo:

Since I returned to the bosom of the fatherland, I have deeply experienced that the dear comrade leader is exactly the same as [kkok katusin pun] the fatherly leader, and have kept the faith that we can win without fail as long as Kim Chong-il is with us. Our people are

strengthening their pledge of loyalty to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause by faithfully [ilpyon tansim] upholding Marshal Kim Chong-il as the great leader [widaehan suryonguro nopi patturo] upon turning their sorrow into strength and courage.

I will live for at least 40 more years, as the fatherly leader taught me; along with people across the country, and with the same faith and will as I dedicated you while I was in the South, I fulfill my loyal and filial duties to Comrade Kim Chong-il, another great leader [tto hanbunui widaehan suryongisin] who has both literary and military accomplishments and is wisely leading the chuche cause.

I will faithfully uphold dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great leader [widaehan suryong]. Though I am not healthy, I will become a fighter who devotes his life to safeguarding the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. All our family members will live to present happiness to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and for his longevity, no matter how long we may live.

Fatherly leader, please set your heart at ease.

[Signed] Your fighter, Yi In-mo.

People Continue To Vow Loyalty to Kim Chong-il

SK2307131094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1130 GMT 23 Jul 94

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—People of all walks of life in Pyongyang and all other parts of the country continue to call at the bronze statues of the great leader President Kim Il-song after the national memorial service and provincial, city and county memorial services for him.

Before the statues of President Kim Il-song, workers, cooperative farmers, officers and men of the People's Army, intellectuals, youth and children vow loyalty to the great General Kim Chong-il, the destiny, the future and the whole of the life of the Korean people.

Officials and working people of all segments, officers and men of the People's Army, students and school children, more than 200,000 all told went to the statue of President Kim Il-song standing on Mansu hill in Pyongyang in 36 hours till July 21 following the national memorial service.

More than 50,000 people visited his statue at Kim Il-song Military University in Pyongyang, over 60,000 people his statue on the Yonnam hill where Kim Il-song University is situated, upwards of 98,000 people his statue in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, from the evening of July 19 to July 21 and about 252,000 people his statue in Nampo.

And his statues in the provinces, cities and counties are also visited by an endless stream of people.

More than 4,000 officers and men of People's Army units carpeted Mansu hill with 8,000 square metres of turf brought from different places.

The people of all strata and officers and men of the People's Army visiting the statues of President Kim Il-song hold rallies, at which they make loyal oaths to successfully accomplish down through generations the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader, holding the leadership of the sagacious leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyalty, true to the intention of the great leader in his lifetime.

SKNDF Communique on Services for Kim Il-song

*SK2307125694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1117
GMT 23 Jul 94*

[“Commuque of Hanminjon Central Committee”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) published a communique on July 21 on the memorial services for the great leader President Kim Il-song which were held solemnly across South Korea, the Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation reported.

According to the communique, memorial services for President Kim Il-song were held in Seoul and other places with solemnity in the teeth of the indiscriminate violence of the “civilian” fascist maniacs.

The Hanminjon Central Committee held a solemn memorial service for President Kim Il-song in Seoul on July 20.

The participants in the service paid a three-minute silent tribute to the memory of president Kim Il-song.

A memorial address was delivered there.

The communique says:

The central leadership members of Hanminjon firmly resolved to turn the bitter sorrow today into deep reverence for and loyalty to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the nation, and usher in a new phase of independence, democracy and reunification and thus successfully realize the noble intention of President Kim Il-song in his lifetime.

On the same day memorial services were held at the Seoul, Inchon, Kwangju, Pusan and Taegu City Committees and the Kyonggi, North and South Chungchong, North and South Cholla, North and South Kyongsang and South Korean Kangwon provincial committees and regional committees of Hanminjon and organisations of all level under them before the portraits of President Kim Il-song.

The committee for the study of the chuche idea of Kim Il-song, the society for the study of Kim Il-song's works, the society for the study of the chuche philosophy, the

society for the study of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song, the April 15 fellowship society, the committee for the study of Kim Chong-il's works, the February 16 society for the study of the chuche philosophy and other ideological study organisations of followers of the chuche idea, patriotic fighting organisations of workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, religionists, dissidents and other people of all walks of life held memorial services of various forms to bid the last farewell to President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, with bitter grief and sorrow, says the communique.

South Korean people of all strata deeply mourned President Kim Il-song in inexpressible grief and sorrow and installed incense burners and altars suitable to the conditions to pray for his soul during the whole mourning period, bidding him the last farewell, the communique says, and stresses: President Kim Il-song will live eternally deep in the hearts of our people.

Kim Yong-sam Group Denounced on Mourning Issue

SK2207113294 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] According to the Voice of National Salvation from Seoul, the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee issued the following open questionnaire denouncing Kim Yong-sam ring's inhuman, antinational, and antireunification rash act.

An open questionnaire addressed to the government authorities:

The death of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the father of the nation, overwhelms the fellow countrymen with deeper sorrow as days go by.

However, Kim Yong-sam, the party concerned with the North-South summit talks, and his ring, committed an act as shameful as setting fire to his fellow countrymen, issuing an emergency alert order and suppressive order, brutally suppressing even our masses' expression of condolences on charges of the National Security Law. They even stopped the condolence delegation from visiting the North.

Not only our masses and fellow countrymen but also the entire world is astonished at this savage antihumanity act committed by the Kim Yong-sam ring, and rebukes their inhuman nature.

The SKNDF Central Committee puts forward the following open questionnaire denouncing the Kim Yong-sam ring's inhuman, antinational, and antireunification rash act.

1. Does it conform to the traditional good manners and morality to counter the fellow countrymen's sad incident with a special alert order? Our masses, who heard the sad news at 1200 on 9 July that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song died suddenly, were overwhelmed with deep

grief. The North, in particular, was sunk in the greatest grief it has ever experienced since the founding of the country, all the people lamenting and wailing. However, Kim Yong-sam called a national security meeting in less than 30 minutes from the release of the sad news, issued a special alert order to the entire Armed Forces, with Class-A alert order to the entire police, and issued an emergency stand-by order to all the government officials. By so doing, he provoked the North and created a terrorizing atmosphere in this land.

Traditionally, whenever an incident of great misfortune happened in the country, our nation shared sorrow with one another, mourned for the dead, expressed condolences, and shared pain together. When the news about the death of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song was made public, the entire world expressed condolences irrespective of the systems and prayed for the repose of the president's soul.

However, only the Kim Yong-sam group committed such a shameful act of setting fire to the house of mourning as issuing a malicious special alert order, contrary to our nation's established social morals and good manners and the trend of the world. Are there any good manners and morality here? Does the Kim Yong-sam ring have any willingness to acknowledge that their rash anti-humanity behavior is the most vicious act of destroying the traditional good manners and morality and to apologize to the nation for it?

2. Can the Kim Yong-sam group be called human beings after defiling our masses' national and patriotic feelings for the expression of condolences and suppressed them with the bayonet?

When the sad news of the death of President Kim Il-song was released, our masses expressed deep condolences across the country and tried to send condolence delegations to the North as soon as possible. In some 100 universities, wall posters and leaflets appeared expressing condolences. Dissident organizations and figures, such as the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Pomminnyon], the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils [Hanchongnyon], and religious circles, sent condolence messages. Even opposition lawmakers called for the dispatch of a condolence mission and urged the authorities to officially express condolences.

Bewildered by this, the Kim Yong-sam group threatened the public sentiments with the National Security Law and inflicted a ruthless suppression with the bayonet. They even set up the so-called joint investigation headquarters of the prosecutors, police, and the Agency for National Security Planning. Storming the universities with riot control police troops everyday, they handcuffed the students mourning the national father, stopped with the bayonet the mourning mission of the Preparatory Committee for the Formation of the South Side Headquarters of the Pomminnyon from visiting the North, and did not hesitate to take the mourning mission members behind bars.

The Kim Yong-sam ring turned out to be the scoundrels who, committing a savage act which no human being can commit, does not even know that they are committing an inhuman act. The Kim Yong-sam ring is no more than a pack of brutes who do not have a drop of blood of the compatriots and have discarded the intrinsic attribute of man. What face do they have to live under the same sky with our fellow countrymen?

3. Is the Kim Yong-sam ring not ready to recognize that the act of blocking the expression of condolences under the pretext of the peoples sentiments runs counter to public opinions and is an act of defiling the masses?

The Kim Yong-sam ring said that it is desirable for the people to remain silent, arguing that the people's expression of condolences does not accord with the people's emotion. The Kim Yong-sam ring is not aware of the people's emotions and their (?situation) because it is a group of fascist dictators dominating the people.

The mass media reported that a stir of condolences over President Kim Il-song's death is rapidly spreading, and a poll conducted among college students showed that over 70 percent of the respondents expressed support for and welcomed sending condolence groups. At the same time, hot debates regarding the question of condolences took place in the National Assembly.

All of this clearly shows where the people's sentiments lie. Nevertheless, ignoring this fact, the Kim Yong-sam ring shamelessly fabricated as if its arbitrary way of thinking were precisely the people's sentiments. Such a shameless act is precisely an act of insulting the people by those who do not know the people and dig their own graves.

4. What face does the Kim Yong-sam ring have to talk about dialogue with someone and utter the words of reunification, after not having expressed condolences but inflicted most painful wounds upon fellow countrymen?

After the special announcement from the North, Kim Yong-sam reportedly expressed regret over the abortion of the planned North-South summit talks. For this, a national assemblyman said that Kim Yong-sam should have added the words expressing condolences over the president's death when he expressed his regret. Another national assemblyman said: If he does not express condolences now what greeting remarks should he make to his partner when the North-South summit talks are held in the future?

If Kim Yong-sam had had the intention to achieve reconciliation and reunification through North-South dialogue, he should have shown at least the courtesy of expressing condolences over misfortunes to the dialogue partner. It is the common sense and morality. Doing so is a human nature with which nobody would take issue.

Kim Yong-sam, however, did not express such elementary courtesy and showed that he is not a person who can

make such a decision. In short, Kim Yong-sam made a too big and serious mistake.

How can Kim Yong-sam—who rudely and rashly acted without taking into consideration the fellow countrymen and the dialogue partner—dare to talk about dialogue and the like in the future? The Kim Yong-sam ring should give a convincing reply to this.

5. Is the Kim Yong-sam ring not ready to abolish the anti-human and anti-national National Security Law?

Babbling that the publication and distribution of printed materials of condolences this time is applicable to the crime on publication and distribution of materials beneficial to the enemy in the National Security Law, that the sending of condolence messages and condolence missions is applicable to the crime of antistate meeting and communications, and that the establishment of altars is applicable to the crime of collaborating with the organizations beneficial to the enemy the Kim Yong-sam ring openly said that it will punish these acts through the laws.

Although there are many evil laws in this world, there is no evil law in the world such as the National Security Law, that punishes even such moral expression of condolences.

If such an evil law is valid, the authorities' meetings with the North and adoption of an agreements in the past and their recent holding of preliminary contacts for North-South summit talks and exchanges of telephone messages are applicable to the crimes on [word indistinct] dialogue and communications and telephone messages, are they not?

If the Kim Yong-sam ring's contact with the North does not matter but the masses' expression of condolences does matter, such an partial law cannot be a law. Furthermore, Kim Yong-sam's agreement to summit talks with the North itself means that the National Security Law has already become a dead letter. This notwithstanding, Kim Yong-sam picked up the National Security Law from the ditch, branded the people's expression of condolences as an illegal act, and punished it. Is there a more illegal and high-handed act than this?

If the National Security Law is to be applied, it should be applied against the rulers themselves, not against the innocent people.

The SKNDF strongly urges the Kim Yong-sam ring to openly answer our five questions mentioned above. If it fails to give convincing answers to these questions, the Kim Yong-sam ring will be overthrown by our masses without fail.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee
[Dated] 20 July 1994, Seoul

Trade Unions Denounce Kim Yong-sam

SK2607102794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019
GMT 26 Jul 94

[“Kim Yong-sam Group Will Have To Pay Dearly for its Crimes”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA)—“If the South Korean authorities had truly wanted the top-level talks to be an occasion of removing confrontation between the North and the South of Korea and putting an end to the history of nation's division, they should have never resorted to a despicable and sinister scheme to get something by taking advantage of the misfortune of the dialogue partner that befell it a few days before the summit. The vengeance rankling in the hearts of us working class will never be carried out before we force them to pay a thousand-fold price for their recent crime,” declares the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea in its July 25 statement.

It says:

“The South Korean rulers issued ‘an emergency alert order’ and ‘an A-class emergency order’ when we were in mourning and suppressed at the point of the bayonet the people of various strata including workers expressing condolences. This was an act of those inferior brutes, which is unimaginable from the viewpoint of morality and human reason.

“We cannot repress consternation and resentment over the behaviour of the Philistines styling themselves statesmen in power in South Korea, those charlatans without a drop of the blood of the compatriots in their veins.

“It must not go unnoticed that they have incited hostile feelings and confrontation against fellow countrymen by abusing politically the misfortune of the dialogue partner that has occurred on the eve of the summit.

“The traitorous Kim Yong-sam clique must clearly understand the will of the Korean working class which does not tolerates injustice.

“There is no sky for the traitors to raise their heads under nor the ground for them to stand on.

“The South Korean puppets must clearly know that the nation will bring them to a shameful destruction, if they fail to meet their end by a suicidal explosion.”

The statement expresses the belief that the workers and people of all walks of life of South Korea will build up a new independent and democratic regime by overthrowing the Kim Yong-sam group which, under the “civilian” veil, is stifling democracy and driving the people's living into the depth of misery by “a new security-oriented fascist rule” within and is going off into anti-communist hysterics against fellow countrymen without.

Workers Condemn Kim Yong-sam

SK2507153894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522
GMT 25 Jul 94

[“Kim Yong-sam Never To Be Pardon”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 25 (KCNA)—The workers and youth and students of Korea can hardly repress bitter national resentment at the news that the South Korean authorities became overheated in the campaign for confrontation with the North, getting on the nerves of the North with "emergency alert orders," and suppressed the South Korean people who were expressing condolences at a time when the entire fellow countrymen and the whole world were deeply mourning the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

O Kwon-ho, chief of a shift of heat production shop No. 1 of the Pyongyang thermal power complex, said:

"At a time when the entire fellow countrymen and mankind were in deep grief at the death of the fatherly leader, the Kim Yong-sam group alone issued a 'special alert order' and mobilized police to brandish the sword at people expressing condolences. This is as good as setting fire to a house in mourning."

"This is an unpardonable insult to and mockery of the Korean people and human conscience of the world expressing condolences in deep grief."

"The South Korean authorities are a group of traitors to the nation without parallel in history and villains in whose veins does not flow the blood of the nation."

"I would not be content even if I threw such human scum into the boiler."

"History and the nation will never pardon the South Korean authorities' treacherous acts but will certainly settle accounts with them."

Kwak Yong-sik, a student of Kim Il-song University, said:

"The South Korean authorities mobilized repressive forces and shattered the mourning places of students and walked away grief-stricken students. This is a disgusting act of human scum bereft of etiquette, morality and national conscience."

"Expression of condolences on the death of the respected leader is a matter beyond ideology and politics. It is only too natural that the South Korean students and people express condolences. We can hardly repress towering rage at the South Korean authorities' inhuman and immoral act in suppressing the students."

"We students in the northern half of the country and those in the South will never pardon the South Korean authorities' savage act and heinous crimes against the nation."

Kim Yong-sam 'Does Not Know Duty'

SK2207152894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509
GMT 22 Jul 94

["Sledge-hammer Blow Should Be Dealt at Uncourteous Kim Young-sam Group"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA)—South Korean people of all walks of life denounced the authorities' crackdown on the activities of mourning over the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song. Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation said.

A dismissed teacher Pak in Seoul said:

It is a duty of members of the nation having the president as their fatherly leader that people and students across South Korea installed incense burners and distributed literatures to express deep condolences on the death of respected President Kim Il-song. Suppressing it is the act of those inferior to animals.

A certain Yi working at Kumho Tyre Co., Ltd. said that only beasts in human skin, far from expressing condolences, could shackle the students who installed incense burners to mourn.

Branding the Kim Yong-sam group as a traitorous group with no parallel in history he stressed that a sledgehammer blow should be dealt at the uncourteous Kim Yong-sam group in the name of the nation.

Cha Yong-chol who expressed condolences at an incense burner installed to mourn over the death of President Kim Il-song by the Kwangju branch of the Society for the Study of the Chuche Philosophy, said that it is the shame of the people that Kim Yong-sam who does not know duty and morality stays in power. He said he could not in the least expect national reunification as long as such Kim Yong-sam, an immoral man bereft of national blood stay in power.

A former reporter of TONG-A ILBO Yi said that the South Korean authorities have no elementary ethics and morality and the present authorities, inferior to animals, should be removed without delay.

South Koreans Vow To 'Uphold' Kim Chong-il

SK2307113394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101
GMT 23 Jul 94

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—The South Korean people are resolving to change today's sorrow at the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song into new courage and strength, the Seoul-based radio voice of National Salvation reported.

Professor Kim of Seoul National University, after laying flowers, together with his students, praying for the soul of President Kim Il-song, told the students:

"The death of the great President Kim Il-song is the biggest loss and bitterest sorrow in the 5,000-year history of the Korean nation and the one-million-year history of mankind."

"But we must change this deep sorrow and grief into new strength and courage."

"Standing at the head of our nation is dear General Kim Chong-il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and tender-hearted father of the people, who inherited the great personality of President Kim Il-song."

"So, let's all place deeper trust in the dear leader General Kim Chong-il, the destiny and the future of the nation and the whole of our life, and uphold and follow General Kim Chong-il till the end of the sun and the moon with more intense loyalty and filial piety than we showed to President Kim Il-song."

An old man surnamed Kim, who lives in Tongrae District, Pusan, prayed for the soul of President Kim Il-song and told his family: "There is nothing more painful and sorrowful than the death of General Kim Il-song. We must rise up, overcoming this sorrow and grief. We have dear General Kim Chong-il, a brilliant commander who descended from heaven, taking over the outstanding personality of President Kim Il-song. Let us trust and uphold him."

Commentary on 'Great Crime' of 'Antinationals'

SK2507045294 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0047 GMT 25 Jul 94

[NODONG SINMUN 25 July commentary by Choe Mun-il: "The Nation Will Settle the Great Crime of the Group of Antinationals"]

[Text] Amid the greatest sadness and grief of the nation, the entire nation of the North, South, and overseas bid their last farewell to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The death of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who is a great father of our nation and an elder of world politics, is the greatest loss and sadness in the nation's 5,000-year history and mankind's great loss and pain.

During the mourning period in the northern half of the republic, all people—male, female, old, and young—were crying, and the entire nation was writhing in grief over the loss of the sun of the nation. Overseas compatriots living on each continent were overwhelmed with bitterness; responsible functionaries and figures from organizations of overseas compatriots came to the fatherland and expressed condolences at the bier of the great leader.

Various organizations and figures throughout the South sent condolence messages, various places were established to mourn the great leader with reverence, and a vigorous struggle was carried out to send a condolence group. Each party throughout the world was not able to refrain from grief over the death of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. State and government heads, party heads, progressive organizations from each country, and international organizations sent many condolence messages; memorials took place gravely in every nook and corner of the world.

However, how did the South Korean ruling bunch act during this period? Because the loss of the respected and beloved leader, the nation's leader [yongsu] and a peerless great man, was too great and bitterly mortifying, we were tolerant and did not say anything, even though the behavior of the South Korean rulers was unpleasant to the eye and caused our indignation.

Nevertheless, since the words and actions by the South Korean authorities were too insidious, violent, and rash, and increase by degree with each passing, we cannot but deplore this even now.

As widely exposed, in connection with the grievous death of the nation's leader [yongsu] which the entire nation looked up to, the South Korean authorities did not utter a word of grief let alone send a condolence message or express condolences. Rather, less than 30 minutes after the sad news was reported, South Korea's chief executive [choego tanggukchanun] successively held the so-called National Security Council meeting and an emergency meeting of the police, then imposed a special alert and a grade A emergency order on the entire army and police, thereby aiming a gun toward a nation overwhelmed with sorrow.

In connection with the great leader's death, when South Korea's patriotic youth, student organizations, opposition parties, dissidents, and figures from all walks of life sent condolence messages to the North, or strongly claimed they would send a condolence group, or posted placards praising the nation's leader at various places, or carried out memorials, the South Korean authorities charged these as acts benefiting the enemy in accordance with the National Security Law, thus carrying out a tyranny of barbarous oppression.

All members of the condolence visiting group from the preparatory committee to form the South's headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Pomminnyon] who began to go to the North to visit Pyongyang to pay condolences to the great leader's bier were taken to the police; universities and offices of organizations where mourning events were taking place were attacked; and many who initiated the memorials were arrested or wanted by the police.

Such moves by the South Korean authorities are an intolerable criminal act driving a knife in the people's hearts who are writhing over the loss of the nation's leader [yongsu]; they are an insidious and impudent act below the level of common sense, running counter to world trends over grieving and cherishing the memory of the death of a peerless great man.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader; a father of the nation; a great man recognized by the international society; and an elder of world politics who was welcomed and upheld for the first time in the 5,000-year history of our nation.

During the dark period of Japanese imperialist rule, the respected and beloved leader waged the great anti-Japanese war for 20 years with the lofty intention of

liberating the fatherland, all the time wading through a sea of blood and fire. He waged this anti-Japanese war to give not only the people in the North but all fellow countrymen in the North and South the new spring of liberation and the joy of national revival.

Following the national division, he presented the fatherland's reunification as the nation's supreme task; said the greatest gift he could give to our nation would be the fatherland's reunification; and presented through hard work the three-point principle on the fatherland's reunification, the formula on founding a confederal state, and the 10-point program for the great unity of the entire nation. Each was intended to give not only the people in the North but all 70 million fellow countrymen the joy of reunification, and bring about national prosperity and development.

Letting all fellow countrymen live harmoniously in a reunified fatherland was the supreme task and greatest desire which the respected and beloved leader had when alive.

Sharing sorrow over and expressing condolences on the death of the national father and peerless great man who devoted himself to achieving the dignity and independence of the country and the nation throughout his entire life is basic etiquette and a due obligation as members of the same nation. However, without even doing so, the South Korean authorities made ill use of the sorrow of their fellow countrymen and inspired enmity. How can we consider such an act to be that of a man who possesses normal thinking and judgment?

They babbled about [un un] the possibility of provocation. They assumed our people—who were crying while beating the ground over the sudden loss of the great leader, and who were pledging to achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification in obedience to the fatherly leader's intention even while choking back their tears of sorrow—may aim guns at their fellow countrymen and provoke a war. This assumption itself is a mean political smear campaign.

Such words and deeds by the South Korean rulers go against common sense, especially in light of the fact they are our dialogue partners. Our people in the North, in the South, and abroad, as well as people throughout the world, cannot contain their greater woe over the fact that the great leader who had devoted himself to achieving the cause of national independence and the fatherland's reunification throughout his entire life passed away regrettably.

In view of the mere fact that the South Korean chief executive [tanggukcha] was a partner [sangdae] in the North-South top-level talks, he should have assumed the position of sharing the sorrow and misfortune of his fellow countrymen and observe basic etiquette. Furthermore, the fact that the respected and beloved leader had agreed to meet with the South Korean ruler [chipkwonja] in the form of North-South top-level talks was, as South

Korean media have noted, an ultimate favor [hahaeg-atun unchong] granted to him who had been led into a dead end after frantically prowling around to harm his fellow countrymen in collusion with outside forces.

Even without expressing his regret and condolence over the death of his dialogue partner and benefactor [junin], the South Korean chief executive [tanggukcha] incited his fellow countrymen, who were feeling sorrow over the loss of the great leader, and caused disharmony. This is an ungrateful, villainous, inhumane, and immoral act [paeun mangdokhan pulmangjung haengwi pan illyunjok pidojok haengwi], like that of a dog biting its rescuer.

The South Korean authorities branded as elements beneficial to the enemy South Koreans who, while sharing in the sorrow over the loss of the national father, demanded that condolences be expressed and memorial services be held. This was done under the notorious National Security Law, and now the authorities are wielding swords against them. This is a fascist tyranny by a civilian dictatorship.

As is known, in connection with the holding of the North-South top-level talks, the South Korean rulers [chipkwonjadurun] exchanged telephone messages and held talks with us many times, intending to embark on a trip to Pyongyang on their own.

When they exchange telephone messages and hold talks with us and embark on a trip to Pyongyang, this is a lawful act under the National Security Law; when other people express condolences, send condolence groups, and hold memorial services in memory of the great leader [yongdoja], this is a crime under the same law. Such logic is a nonsensical sophism and an utterly unreasonable contention designed to catch people who undertake patriotic deeds.

Expressing condolences at the bier of the nation's great father is an issue more of humanity and morality than politics, ideas, and ideology. It is our sense of propriety and custom which has been maintained for the 5,000 years of history since Tangun.

The South Korean authorities not only had no manners regarding the misfortune of their compatriots, but banned South Korean people from practicing their manners, and even provoked a nation in sorrow. It is a traitorous act that disregards our ancestor's traditional good morals and manners as well as humanity and ethics, abandoning being Korean. Our ancestors once called those villains who were hardly human the lowest level of the human race. But even the expression the lowest level of the human race is too mild for plague-ridden human trash such as the South Korean authorities.

The South Korean ruling group is drowning in a crisis due to the struggle of people from all walks of life against opening the rice market, and due to the violent antigovernment struggle by the workers who demand higher

wages and improved working conditions. In the international arena as well it is being denounced and laughed at after raising a sanction commotion, along with outside forces, against compatriots, acting like a dog that chased after the chickens but now looks at the roof in vain.

It is clear to everyone that the South Korean authorities were trying to divert the focus of denunciation and resistance of domestic and international public opinion by once again engaging in a commotion of confrontation against us, and thus escape the crisis by further strengthening the civilian dictatorship known as a new public security-oriented ruling. However, the mean attempt by the South Korean ruling group, which tried to find a way out by politically using the compatriots' great misfortune, went up in smoke. What it gained, if anything, is the stormy denunciation of the popular masses calling it a group of villains who do not even know how to share the compatriot's sorrow.

There is a saying that manners are beautiful and beneficial. Frankly speaking, had the South Korean authorities, as compatriots and as a dialogue partner, accepted the people's demand and sent a condolences message, dispatched a mourning delegation, and allowed memorial services in South Korea, it would have had an clear conscience with which to face us, the other side of dialogue partner, would have appeared graceful in front of the people, and would not have lost face throughout the world.

The South Korean authorities certainly do not know politics. It is not a coincidence that the South Koreans say politics has been lost since the inauguration of the incumbent government. Anyone can easily derive a conclusion from the South Korean ruling camp's recent acts. Just like its predecessors, the incumbent South Korean ruling camp is pursuing only distrust, confrontation, and division, and not national reconciliation, cohesion, and reunification.

For the reunification of the fatherland—the nation's long-cherished desire—South Koreans who love their country and nation cannot but choose to resolutely part with the ruling camp which is against reunification. It makes us recall the lesson that the Democratic Liberal Party, which is the center of concentration for the group of antinationals, and the Agency for National Security Planning, which is the general headquarters of the anti-communist confrontation, should be blown up; the National Security law, the antireunification fascist evil law, should be burnt.

The South Korean authorities again committed an irrevocable crime in front of the nation and history. We will severely settle accounts with [tantanhi kyolsan] the South Korean ruling camp's serious crime without the slightest forgiving.

Pomminnyon Denounces ROK Authorities

SK2307154094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505
GMT 23 Jul 94

[“North side headquarters of Pomminnyon denounces anti-popular and anti-ethical acts of South Korean authorities”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 23 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), in the name of the entire compatriots, pungently denounces the anti-popular and anti-ethical acts of the South Korean authorities who lacerated the bruised hearts of the people in the North and the entire fellow countrymen who were wailing in bitterest grief and misfortune ever in national history at the loss of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, branding them as most malicious barbarism trampling underfoot the desire of the nation and human morality and as a crime against dialogue and reunification.

In a statement published today, the Central Committee of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon, says:

To mourn the great leader was the expression of noble hommage to him, the peerless great man and father of the nation, by the whole nation and mankind with the same desire and sentiments, transcending the difference of the system and idea. But the South Korean rulers alone behaved rudely.

No sooner had the sad news been published than the South Korean authorities issued “a special alert order” to the whole Army and then “an A-class emergency order” to the entire police and “an emergency stand-by alert order” to all the “government” officials. And they called “a national security meeting” and “an emergency meeting of the state council” in succession and kicked up a row, discussing even “a plan” to cope with the “emergency situation.”

They went the lengths of arresting South Korean students and figures expressing condolences by invoking the notorious “National Security Law” and walking off and taking into custody even personages of the preparatory committee for the inauguration of the South side headquarters of Pomminnyon on their northern trip for expressing condolences, and searching its office. Foolishly expecting a certain “change” in the North during the mourning, they committed the never-to-be-condoned folly of straining their nerves to “collect information about the North” and putting all the ministries and agencies “in preparedness.”

These inhuman acts of the South Korean authorities whipped the entire people into fury. But we showed patience and restrained ourselves from manifesting any official attitude toward them during the mourning period.

The South Korean authorities, however, defying the wrath and denunciation by the 70 million compatriots,

tried to justify their folly with poor excuse and committed the mean act of justifying them at "a state council meeting" and announcing them as the "government's stand".

All the anti-North confrontational moves of the South Korean authorities these days have been impudent provocations running diametrically counter to the spirit of the North-South top-level talks.

The opening of the top-level talks virtually indicates that the North and South enter into a new relationship of mutual trust and cooperation as one nation, throwing away the hostile relations.

It is courtesy and common sense for one side to share sorrow and express condolences, regarding the bereavement of the dialogue partner as a misfortune before anyone else, when it occurred to it unexpectedly.

The South Korean authorities, however, did not show any courtesy. They reacted to our misfortune with such reckless act as sending wind to a house in flame and resorted to a sinister act of politically abusing the misfortune of the dialogue partner.

How can it be compatible with the reconciliation spirit and the spirit of national unity of the top-level talks to issue "a special alert order" and "an A-class emergency order"? And how can it be agreeable with the new demand of North-South relations based on mutual trust and cooperation to block at the point of the bayonet the expression of condolences by the people and the dispatch of a mourning delegation?

The sinister act of the South Korean authorities this time is wholly contrary to the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—and the basic spirit of the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange between the North and the South.

The three principles and the agreement are the reunification programme which the North and the South confirmed and proclaimed within and without and the supreme law defining North-South relations. All the problems arising in North-South relations must be resolved in accordance with these common principles and the supreme law, fully subordinated to them.

Still today when North-South top-level talks are on the order of the day, the South Korean authorities are invoking "the National Security Law," which defines the North of the same nation as "an anti-state organization" and "enemy." This itself proves that they still regard the North-South relations as hostile ones and have a dagger hidden under their coat.

Such folly of the South Korean puppets as carrying matters with a high hand against the three principles of national reunification and the North-South agreement can never be pardoned in any case.

The South Korean authorities' suppression of the expression of condolences is an impudent barbarism of those ignorant of human morality and etiquette who are inferior to brutes.

It is the beautiful manners and customs handed down through generations and the etiquette of our nation to honor the memory of the deceased and express condolences before his bier. And it is what a member of the nation is obliged to do to express deep condolences on the death of the great leader, who performed immortal feats for the country and the nation and enjoyed deep reverence and trust from all the fellow countrymen as the father of the nation, while cutting his way through manifold difficulties and ordeals.

However, the South Korean authorities, far from sharing the misfortune of the nation, suppressed at the point of the bayonet honest-minded people who were expressing condolences. This fully shows that they are a group of immoral and depraved fellows.

Today the North-South relations are going back to the phase of confrontation due to the inhuman and anti-national acts of the South Korean rulers.

They can never evade their responsibility for the present situation in which the North-South relations that were heading for detente, reconciliation and unity, have been switched back to the phase of antagonism and confrontation. They will certainly have to pay dearly to the nation for this.

History shows that those who sought confrontation with the North of the same nation, going against the desire of the nation and the trend of the time, never got scotfree but met their disgraceful end.

The Kim Yong-sam group will never be an exception.

The South Korean authorities must reflect on their crude and sinister acts, apologize to the nation for them and unconditionally release all the patriotic figures and students including members of the preparatory committee for the inauguration of the South side headquarters of Pomminnyon who were arrested on the way of a mourning trip to the North. They must also abolish "the National Security Law," an anti-reunification fascist law, and promptly stop the anti-North smear campaign and suppression of the people.

The inhuman barbarians cannot be treated as human beings anywhere.

The South Korean people must decisively break with such barbarians as the Kim Yong-sam group, ashamed that there should be such a group of barbarians bereft of reason within South Korea.

Kim Yong-sam's DPRK 'Reform' Remarks Viewed

**SK2607052794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512
GMT 26 Jul 94**

[“Impudent, Ridiculous Jargon”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-sam in his recent "talks" with the Japanese prime minister on a visit to South Korea asserted that the North must carry out "opening" and "reform" and that the North's "nuclear transparency" of the past as well as today and tomorrow must be guaranteed.

Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

Socialism is the life and soul of our people. The great leader President Kim Il-song built the most advanced socialist system in the northern half of the country, reflecting the people's desire for an independent and creative life. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is adding shine to the Korean-style socialist system centred on the masses. It is the unshakable faith and will of our people to resolutely defend and exalt this great socialist system.

Kim Yong-sam's call for "reform" and "opening" regarding our system and policy is an outrage and insult to the faith of our people. It is not the North but the South that must carry out reform and opening.

The social system of South Korea is a suffocating closed system and a system of dictatorship under which people mourning the death of the leader of the nation are suppressed at the point of the bayonet. How can they dare urge the North to carry out "reform" and "opening"? The South Korean rulers must stop the impudent outcry and mind their own business, reforming their anti-popular, anti-democratic, anti-reunification fascist dictatorial system and anti-national confrontation policy.

The news analyst continues:

The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula can be settled only through dialogue and negotiation between the DPRK and the United States. Kim Yong-sam is not entitled to meddle in it.

If the South Korean ruler had wanted a smooth settlement of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, he should have raised the issue of the withdrawal of over 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and the issue of checking the nuclear armament of Japan, instead of crying for "nuclear transparency."

The South Korean ruler, while failing to show the etiquette concerning condolences and building a wall against the fellow countrymen in the North, whitewashed the past crimes of Japan and promised her to be "a nearby and close neighbour." He made a fuss about the fictitious nuclear issue of the North while keeping mum about the nuclear armament of Japan which had caused worldwide apprehension. This makes us doubt if the blood of Koreans runs in his blood veins.

The South Korean authorities must feel ashamed of it.

Sit-in Strike at ROK Hyundai Factory Reported
SK2207055394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529
GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA)—Some 10,000 unionists of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. of South Korea went to the workplaces on July 21, ignoring the attempts of the management to check their attendance and held a large-scale rally in protest against the closure of workshops, according to a radio report from Seoul.

After the rally, some 3,000 unionists occupied main facilities of the company including the LNG [liquefied natural gas] line and went over to a long-term sit-in.

That day, the chairman of the trade union of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. called a press conference and clarified the stand of the trade union, declaring that it would not respond to any negotiation unless the management withdrew its unilateral closure of workshops.

In another development, Hyonchongnyon, an umbrella organisation of Hyundai-lining trade unions, in a literature urged the unionists of the Hyundai-lining companies who were continuing the struggle including the Hyundai precision industries to increase the intensity of their struggle and declared that a street struggle would be launched in case "government" power was hurled into the Hyundai Heavy Industries.

Inheritance of Single-Hearted Unity Stressed

SK2307054794 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Unattributed talk: "We Will Inherit the Tradition of Single-Hearted Unity"]

[Text] Our people bid their last farewell to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and benevolent father. The grievous feeling of our people over the loss of the fatherly leader—the great father of the people of the entire nation—will never disappear in our people's hearts even though months and years pass by.

From the day the Korean revolution set sail, our people have pioneered a bright future in the Korean revolution by having faith only in the great leader and by firmly uniting around the leader during any storm or trial. Truly the past days, when we highly upheld the great leader at the head of the revolution and carried out the revolution, were days in which the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses were weaved into an epic; our country has been able to shine with radiance throughout the entire world due to this invincible single-hearted unity which no one can touch.

Our people's sadness and grief over the loss of the great leader, the father of the nation who is the center of our single-hearted unity which the world is so envious of and

is praising, has reached the skies. However, we will not be overcome only with sorrow. Our people are currently bracing themselves with strength and courage by highly upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il at the head of our revolution as the great sun of the nation to further our vigorous march forward.

To highly uphold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il at the center of unity, and unite like bed-rock around him in order to complete the chuche revolutionary cause, was desired by the great leader when he was alive. Even though the fatherly leader left our side, our people will bear in mind the leader's lofty intention as the highest teachings of the departed. Our people will further firmly unite around the dear comrade leader in order to vigorously advance toward completing the chuche revolutionary cause so that the conviction of firmly inheriting the tradition of single-hearted unity, which was provided by the leader amid bloodshed and struggle, will continue to be all the more firmly treasured at this time.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: To consolidate and develop the party's cohesion and unity, the revolutionary tradition of cohesion and unity must be inherited and developed further.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who embodies everything possessed by the great leader, is a great leader [widaehan yongdoja] and benevolent father who always possesses firm faith in our people and is leading the revolution according to the people's strength.

To further firmly inherit the tradition of single-hearted unity, we will bear in our hearts the dear comrade leader's ideology and intention, and will uphold his leadership with loyalty. During the dark period of the Japanese imperialist rule, young communists of the 1920's—including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, who followed the great leader—highly upheld the great leader as the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution and as the sun according to the faith found amid the struggle, and heroically fought for the victory of the Korean revolution by firmly uniting around the leader and devoting all of their youth and life.

During the arduous days of war, 10 party members of Nagwon had firm faith only in the fatherly leader as the pillar of the mind, manifesting the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality and the spirit of indomitable struggle in the struggle in order to realize the leader's ideology and intention. During the days of the restoration work after the war, they said: "Leader, don't worry about the restoration work." They also unyieldingly advocated the leader's ideology regarding the restoration work despite all kinds of maneuvers by enemies.

Just like the first and second generations of the revolution, our people today are receiving the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideology and intentions as the most reasonable ones, and will continue to struggle by devoting everything so they will be implemented unconditionally without the slightest delay. Doing such is the

way to further firmly inherit the tradition of the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses by firmly uniting around the dear comrade leader.

Comrade Yi Sin-cha, chairman of the Pyongyang Rural Economy Committee, states:

[Begin Yi Sin-cha recording] There is no greater grief than the loss of the fatherly leader. However, we will realize without fail the [word indistinct], which was so desired by the fatherly leader when he was alive, by highly upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Truly, we will all the more uphold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as a true father, and will devote all our energy and wisdom until the work of this land blossoms into a brilliant reality, which the respected and beloved leader desired so much when he was alive. [end recording]

We will also become guns to safeguard the dear comrade leader with the do-or-die spirit before any barrier. During the difficult period when the country was built amid ruins, the working class of Kangson accepted the leader's appeal with blazing loyalty when he said the country will be able to improve if there is a further 10,000 tonnes of steel. They defeated the challenges of enemies at home and abroad, and carried out vigorous struggles to produce 120,000 tonnes of steel billets from a rolling machine which has a 60,000 tonne capacity, thus safeguarding and defending the leader with steel.

We should learn the blazing loyalty towards the fatherly leader as manifested by the young communists of the 1920's, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, and the old revolutionists. By doing so, we will be loyal and will exercise filial piety to the dear comrade leader by firmly uniting around him, and even carry out the struggle by devoting our youth and lives if it is for the dear comrade leader.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the Korea Central Committee, says:

[Begin Choe Yong-hae recording] We will change today's great sadness to strength, and will highly uphold with loyalty the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership so that the chuche revolutionary cause founded by the great leader will be completed generation after generation.

In whatever wind it blows before the millions of growing youth and students, I will [words indistinct] prepare them to know only the dear comrade leader, and will safeguard him with a do-or-die spirit in the forefront. [end recording]

We must faithfully bear in mind that without the dear comrade leader there can be no life, happiness, and ultimate victory in the chuche revolutionary cause. We will firmly prepare ourselves to become vanguards and do-or-die units safeguarding Comrade Kim Chong-il with the do-or-die spirit anytime and anywhere.

The tradition of the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses will be further firmly inherited in accordance with our people's vigorous struggle of firmly uniting around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il by highly upholding him as the center of unity and the center of leadership.

Talk Stresses Party's 'Refined' Leadership

SK2607034694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Unattributed talk: "Our Party Is an Invincible Party That Possesses a Refined Leadership"]

[Text] Our party has a long and glory-filled history. This history is being elucidated as a proud struggle and a chronicle of victory to realize the chuche cause. It was possible for our people to smoothly carry out in a short time the difficult two-stage social revolution due to our party's refined leadership, and establish on this land a socialist country of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense by rapidly accelerating socialist construction.

The working-class party is the guiding force of the revolution and organizer of all victories. The victory or defeat of all the revolutionary struggle of the working class is decisively dependent on the party's leadership. Therefore, we cannot neglect the work to strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically and consolidating its combat strength at anytime of the revolution and construction.

The work to strengthen the party's leadership has greater significance when the revolution and construction is advanced further. Under the slogan of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, our party is vigorously leading the struggle to realize the ultimate victory of the revolution to the end. In the depth and width of social change, modeling the whole society after the chuche idea is an enormous and tremendous cause, ever so than the level of struggle which our party had led.

Our party is magnificently fulfilling the role of an organizer and leader [hyangdoja] that is leading all the struggles of our people toward victory in realizing this enormous chuche revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chuche revolutionary cause has walked a proud road elucidating with victory and glory in our country under our party's leadership, and this can be ultimately completed only under our party's leadership in the future.

With the firm determination to reunify the fatherland by overcoming any storms and complete the chuche revolutionary cause, our party is sagaciously organizing and leading our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The Korean revolution is an especially arduous and complicated revolution. Under this kind of condition,

our party is successfully leading the advance for modeling the whole society after the chuche idea. Therefore, our party is elucidating the pride and honor of a refined general staff of the revolution. Our party's refined leadership, which is leading the Korean revolution to victory, consists most of all of firmly adhering to the chuche idea and brilliantly embodying it.

The revolutionary movement is a struggle to realize the revolutionary ideology. The party's leadership is dependent on what ideology is regarded as the guiding principle, and how its activity is carried out. Our party regards the immortal chuche idea as the guiding principle, thus it possesses an invincible leadership.

The great chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most scientific and revolutionary ideology, reflecting the demands of our era. It is also an encyclopedic guiding principle of the revolution and construction.

When the chuche idea is adhered to, any problems put forth by the era and revolution is correctly solved and the communist cause can be brilliantly realized. Our party's refined trait in which it is embodying the chuche idea, is being manifested in solving all problems according to its determination, independent opinion, and our country's situation under the slogan of our own style.

From drawing up and implementing all domestic and foreign policies to the cultural life of the workers, our party is teaching to carry it out through our own style. Also, in the revolution and construction, the working-class principle and purity is being thoroughly abided by; everything is being solved creatively according to the country's situation and reality; and is working to be loyal to the international revolution by putting the Korean revolution in the center. This shows our party's refined leadership which skillfully embodies the chuche idea.

The tested leadership of our party which is leading the revolution with the chuche idea as its guiding principle, is particularly being expressed in inciting the popular masses' idea and enthusiasm, thereby helping to cut their way through difficulties facing them with their own efforts.

The question that the entire party should mingle deeply with the masses and vigorously encourage them towards the accomplishment of the party's policy, and that all people should fight with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is regarded as important by our party. This revolutionary spirit is the indomitable spirit of struggling to face and find a way out of any difficulties and obstacles, and a noble revolutionary spirit of trying to achieve fatherland reunification and carry through Korea's revolution to the end with one's own efforts.

Today, our party is putting emphasis on more highly displaying this revolutionary spirit. This is a manifestation of its rock-firm will to find a way out of difficulties and obstacles with its own efforts.

Because of our such party leadership, all of the old anti-Japanese fighters, old warriors—who have cut their way through rigorous showers of bullets in the war—and the party members of the new generation are vigorously turning out in the accomplishment of the party policies with new faith and courage.

The tested leadership of our party, which is leading the chuche cause to victory, also lies in opening the future road to the revolutionary struggle with a correct line and sagacious command of operations.

Our party is putting forward, and carrying through, correct lines, strategies, and tactics by always correctly analyzing and judging the lawfulness of the revolutionary development and the prevailing situation.

This is clearly manifested in the fact that since the early days when it put forth the slogans for imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and the three revolutions lines, our party has been wisely leading the struggle to seize the ideological and material fortresses of communism on the basis of the correct principles and methods.

Thanks to this leadership, the grand and vast task for the construction of socialism and communism has been pushed on a whole scale in our country.

The extraordinary nature of our party's strategies and tactics is manifested in the fact that it is skillfully solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction. Thanks to our party's tested leadership, the tasks in all fields—ranging from the transformation of man, nature, and society, to the anti-imperialist struggle and to the struggle to defend peace—are being successfully carried out at a high level.

Our party is also carrying out all works in a meticulous and careful way, while at the same time it is doing so on a bold and lightning scale. It is the character of our party's tested leadership that it is endlessly putting forth grand ideas and putting them into practice through an elaborate organization and command.

Our party does not know any slight mistake or fallacy because it analyzes and judges all possible situations in a comprehensive way, and devises appropriate counter-measures, and ways and means in a detailed and concrete manner.

Our party has the tested leadership of putting forth correct ways and means for struggle on the basis of its scientific understanding of the actual circumstances with keen judging power, and of organizing and mobilizing the entire party, the whole army, and all people with extraordinary organizing power and sweep. Thanks to this, our revolution will more vigorously march forward, and endless miracles will be created in the struggle to turn our country into a rich and prosperous socialist power.

The work to increase the party's leadership ability is a noble one which should continue so long as the party

exists. The more vast the revolutionary tasks presented are and the more complicated the situation is, the further should we intensify this work without any slight stalemate.

Since the Workers Party of Korea, which has been tempered and tested in the struggle, is leading at the head [chindueso ikkulmyo], and since the people are upholding the party's leadership, Korea's revolution will advance on along the single road to victory forever.

South Korea

Speculation on Carter-Kim Chong-il Meeting

*SK2607000294 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2330 GMT 25 Jul 94*

[Text] Former U.S. President Carter will soon visit North Korea to hold talks with Kim Chong-il, YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted a well-informed source in U.S.-North Korean relations as saying in New York-dated story.

The source added that Douglas Paal, special assistant to former President George Bush for National Security Affairs, will also visit North Korea at the invitation of Kim Chong-il.

More on Meeting

*SK2607000294 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2330 GMT 25 Jul 94*

[Text] Former U.S. President Carter will soon visit North Korea to hold talks with Kim Chong-il, YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted a well-informed source in U.S.-North Korean relations as saying in New York-dated story.

The source added that Douglas Paal, special assistant to former President George Bush for National Security Affairs, will also visit North Korea at the invitation of Kim Chong-il.

Kim Yong-sam To Declare Unification Program

*SK2607080094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam will announce a new national unification formula on the 49th anniversary of independence day on Aug. 15 to meet the rapid changes on the Korean peninsula following the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song.

A senior government official said Tuesday the chief executive will reveal a new strategy for national unification through a ceremonial speech or in the form of a special declaration.

The new plan will take into account the rapid changes around the Korean peninsula after Kim Il-song's death and the emergence of a new leadership under his son,

Chong-il, and will also cover overall government policies toward North Korea, he said.

The new unification plan, he explained, will be built on the three basic principles of national consensus, coexistence and co-prosperity, and national welfare.

The basic plan will retain the existing three-stage unification policy of realizing a united country after undergoing a process of reconciliation and cooperation and then realizing a Korean commonwealth, but its details and methods must be supplemented, he said.

"In the South, a new civilian government is in office and the new leadership of Kim Chong-il is likely to set sail soon after the death of Kim Il-song." He revealed that the government is amending and supplementing the existing policy in a way that meets the need to cope with the new conditions created on the Korean peninsula.

He went to say that the new plan will maintain the basis and principles of the existing three-stage unification policy, but its details will be greatly supplemented to lure North Korea into joining the international community and away from isolation.

The new policy will be announced at home and abroad by President Kim in a commemorative speech at the Aug. 15 national independence day ceremony or in the form of a special declaration, he explained. Together with the new plan, President Kim will also reveal a new policy toward North Korea which carries a message to its new leadership.

The presidential address on the government's North Korea policy will reportedly cover Seoul's stand on the inter-Korean summit, North Korea's nuclear development program, and inter-Korean economic cooperation to ensure that Pyongyang guarantees nuclear transparency and which leads to future inter-Korean dialogue.

To this end, the government will reaffirm the principle of the South-North agreement on holding an inter-Korean summit and discuss preparing for any new changes stemming from the third round of high-level talks between Washington and Pyongyang.

At the same time, the government will put into operation the four joint commissions, including the joint military and joint nuclear control panels, on the basis of the inter-Korean basic agreement.

In the declaration, President Kim will make it clear that South Korea has neither the intention nor capability to absorb North Korea while expressing Seoul's aim to expand economic cooperation, including joint development of energy and joint ventures, if the North cooperates in guaranteeing its nuclear transparency.

DPRK Reportedly Refused PRC Suggestions

SK2307024094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT
23 Jul 94

[Text] Hong Kong, July 23 (YONHAP)—Chinese leaders have urged North Korea to reform its economy at least four times in the past, XINBAO reported from Beijing on Friday.

The daily quoted a source in Beijing as saying that Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping conveyed his hope that North Korea would reform its economy through a three-member Chinese delegation which secretly visited Pyongyang at the invitation of the North Korean Workers' Party from July 9-11, shortly after Kim Il-song died.

Previously in June 1992, Chinese President Yang Shangkun visited Pyongyang to notify the North Koreans of Beijing's plan to form diplomatic relations with South Korea and said that China would continue to help North Korea's economic development.

But Kim Il-song refused the proposal, saying that Chinese communism would perish because of the word "economy," the paper said.

About a month earlier, in May 1992, current North Korean Premier Kang Song-san visited China on the orders of Kim Il-song and met with Deng Xiaoping in Qingdao, Shandong Province.

Deng reportedly told Kang, "North Korea should focus on developing the economy if it is to be a strong and stable country. The Chinese Communist Party will lose its qualification to remain in power if China is still behind other countries after competing with them for 20-30 years," according to the daily.

Kim Il-song, after being briefed on the results of Kang's visit to China, sent messages to Deng and General Secretary Jiang Zemin expressing his gratitude for the advice and saying that the Workers' Party would sincerely consider the counsel of the Chinese Communist Party, the newspaper said.

In the early 1980s, then-General Secretary Hu Yaobang visited Pyongyang to suggest that North Korea push for economic reform, but Kim answered, "North Korea is different from China. We are standing face to face with two enemies—South Korea and the United States. We cannot afford to push for such reform."

The Beijing source was quoted as saying that China intended to help North Korea carry out economic reform but Kim Il-song kept refusing, the paper said.

Daily Cites PRC's DPRK Policies

SK2607065294 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in
Korean 26 Jul 94 p 2

[YONHAP report from Hong Kong]

[Text] Quoting Chinese diplomatic sources, Hong Kong's CHING CHI JIH PAO reported extensively on 25 July that, regarding North Korea after Kim Il-song's death, the CPC said: "China will pursue the policy of continuously using North Korea politically while gradually estranging from it economically." This diplomatic source said that to gradually free itself from the economic burden of North Korea, China will reduce grant-type aid by encouraging border trade being carried out.

under a compensation system; continue to reject North Korea's unreasonable demands for assistance; and induce North Korea's economic reform to lessen China's burden. CHING CHI JIH PAO also reported that as North Korea's nuclear card was used well politically recently, China will apply its influence on North Korea after Kim Il-song's death to the utmost in foreign negotiations with such countries as the United States.

Paper on Date of Kim Chong-il's Succession

SK2607062194 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
26 Jul 94 p 6

[By Hwang Yu-song]

[Excerpts] While procedures for Kim Chong-il succession to power as North Korea's party secretary is being delayed, attention is focused on the so-called 27 July "victory day of the fatherland liberation war (27 July Armistice Day)." [passage omitted]

Since the ceremony to celebrate this day will be held one week after Kim Il-song's memorial service was held, it is being pointed out that this will be an opportunity to indirectly show in what way the succession of power in North Korea will be carried out, which had only brought about speculation in the past.

Kim Chong-il did not go through official procedures in obtaining the position of party general secretary and president, which President Kim had held, during the funeral and memorial service. Therefore, some observers believe that there will be a certain kind of hint regarding this matter before or after the victory of the fatherland liberation war ceremony.

There are people who continue to give importance to the possibility that members of the party Central Committee and deputies of the Supreme People's Assembly, who were called to Pyongyang by 11 July, may have secretly held a meeting after Kim Il-song's death. They view that on the day of the victory of the fatherland liberation war, there may be an official announcement that Kim Chong-il will succeed to the position of party general secretary. [passage omitted]

Even though there has been no announcement on his succession as party general secretary, there may be a change in Kim Chong-il's title, who was called "comrade leader" and "supreme commander" after Kim Il-song's death, to "leader [suryong]." Thus this may help predict his succession of power. [passage omitted]

Other observers view that rather than announcing the succession of the position of party general secretary on this day, it will be an important opportunity to have some understanding of the moves of the North Korean military such as how much Kim Chong-il has grasped the military, which has been a target of interest since Kim Il-song's death. [passage omitted]

In particular, this ceremony will be an opportunity to get an understanding of the North Korean military hierarchy under the Kim Chong-il system. Also, what is attracting attention is that the military's hard-line or moderate disposition can be estimated to some degree. [passage omitted]

O Chin-u Viewed as 'Burden' for Kim Chong-il

SK2207145694 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1225 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] It appears as though reorganization of the military will be the greatest variable in North Korea in the process of establishing Kim Chong-il's power structure. Along with Kim Il-song, O Chin-u, is the last runner of the so-called first generation of the revolution. As long as O Chin-u has a hold of the military, it is believed that Kim Chong-il may have problems in seizing military power.

Following is a report by Yi Chae-ho:

[Begin recording] [Yi Chae-ho] O Chin-u, who is 77 years old, was born in Pukchon, South Hamgyong Province. He is the highest-positioned elder in the North Korean military. A year after the armistice, he became the commander of the Third Division of the People's Army. With this as a starting point, he began to appear in the forefront of the military. He then became the director of the General Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff. Thus, he has been occupying the position of minister of the People's Armed Forces for 19 years. He is North Korea's number two man.

O Chin-u carried out the anti-Japanese struggle in Manchuria along with Kim Il-song. He is the last leader of the first generation of the revolution. He was a top-class supporter who rendered distinguished services in helping Kim Il-song make it through a power struggle after liberation.

He stood beside Kim Chong-il from beginning to end at Kim Il-song's funeral and memorial service. Thus, he was highlighted as a symbolic figure in displaying Kim Chong-il taking hold of the military. However, it is believed that the relationship between these two people, which appears to be friendly, will change and that O Chin-u will be expelled in the near future so that Kim Chong-il is able to firmly take a hold of the military.

[Chong-min, former cadre of North Korea's Workers Party] It is a very unstable situation to have two men of the highest power. Therefore, O Chin-u will be dealt with without fail. Whether he will resign through a normal way by retiring... [leaves thought unfinished]

[Yi Chae-ho] In reality, O Chin-u is a marshal and Kim Chong-il also holds the same position. He is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party. In addition, he is chief vice chairman of the National Defense Commission of which Kim Chong-il is chairman. It is certain that O Chin-u is

a burden for Kim Chong-il from various points of view. In particular, until the early eighties, O Chin-u opposed Kim Chong-il's succession of power. It seems that it will be inevitable for Kim Chong-il, who has no experience in carrying out the anti-Japanese struggle and who has not served in the military, to expel O Chin-u in the process of reorganizing the military. [end recording]

'Internal Dispute' May Delay Inauguration

SK2307022894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT
23 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 23 (YONHAP)—An internal dispute between the North Korean Politburo and the Central Military Committee seems to be a major factor delaying Kim Chong-il's assumption of the top party and state posts, a senior South Korean Government official said Saturday [23 July].

North Korea has left vacant the posts of party general secretary and state president since the funeral of the late President Kim Il-song on Tuesday.

"It's a rare case that North Korea has left these posts vacant until today," the official observed. "This indicates there must be something wrong in the process of transferring power to Kim Chong-il and a feud among core elements over the hierarchy ranks and posts."

During Kim's funeral, six vice marshals of the North Korean People's Army leapfrogged ahead of other major figures in paying tribute to the late leader, he pointed out.

It has been confirmed these vice marshals paid respects to Kim Il-song ahead of Party Secretary Kim Ki-nam, who was ranked higher in the Funeral Committee. The vice marshals include Central Military Committee member Kim Ik-hyon, Public Security Minister Paek Hak-im and Vice Ministers of the People's Armed Forces Kim Kwang-chin and Kim Pong-yol.

"It is notable that there has not been a single person in the party's Central Military Committee who pledged loyalty to Kim Chong-il," he continued.

The official explained there have been similar cases at other ceremonies, such as War Victory Day, when military generals were seated in the front row above their ranking in the North Korean party hierarchy. Nonetheless, it is deemed unusual for them to have bypassed the hierarchy at a non-military ceremony.

"In the past, there had been occasional disputes between the two core axles of the Workers' Party power hierarchy—the Politburo and the Central Military Committee—but at such times Kim Il-song played a mediatory role," he noted.

He indicated that Kim Chong-il, who lacks his father's charisma, may not be able to mediate in such disputes.

Nevertheless, the official added, Kim is expected to become general secretary and president in accordance with the will of his father. "But we cannot rule out the possibility that Kim would not be able to assume the chairmanship of the Central Military Committee," he stated.

The Central Military Committee chairman is the supreme decision-maker in the North Korean armed forces and if a third person were to become chairman, it would mean that the military had become more powerful than before, he explained.

KGB Official Says DPRK's Kim's Disagreed

SK2307030394 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0200 GMT 23 Jul 94

[YONHAP from Tokyo]

[Text] Former head of the Maritime Territory branch of the KGB Grigoriyev, who visited North Korea in 1989 as a reward for standing guard over Kim Il-song when the president visited the Maritime Territory of Russia, said today that Kim Il-song and his son had disagreed ever since the collapse of East European socialism—including over whether the Berlin wall should be abolished—and that since then Kim Il-song began to intensify precautions against Kim Chong-il, partially restricting his son's power.

In an interview with TOKYO SHIMBUN on 23 July, Grigoriyev said Kim Chong-il had strong interests in economic restructuring pivoted by the construction sector, and wanted close cooperation with the Soviet Union in this field; Kim Il-song insisted on a thorough chuché idea and preferred cooperation with the PRC than with the Soviet Union.

Their differences regarding the North-South reunification issue were more significant. According to Grigoriyev, Kim Chong-il thought the revolutionary spirit of the South Korean students movement helped reunification, and pressed for behind-the-scenes economic support to the students; Kim Il-song's goal was to achieve reunification by arms during his life, using North Korea's military superiority.

DPRK Official: Kim Failed To Make Will

SK2607015394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Hong Kong, July 26 (YONHAP)—The late North Korean President Kim Il-song failed to draw up a will before his sudden death, sources well versed in the Stalinist state's affairs said Monday.

Kim Il-song died July 8 after suffering a sudden heart attack and, as a result, was unable to leave behind a will, the sources Tuesday quoted a senior North Korean official as having said.

The highly placed Pyongyang official, who is involved in the inter-Korean summit that has been suspended indefinitely, made the disclosure after confirming the exact circumstances of Kim's death with other North Korean officials, the source said.

Referring to this matter, a Western intelligence source who is familiar with North Korean affairs said the South Korean and U.S. intelligence agencies had also learned that Kim left neither a will nor any last words.

But the source did not rule out the possibility that North Korea might some day announce a fabricated will of Kim Il-song.

That Kim passed away without leaving a will, the sources said, provides no clues as to whether he died naturally or accidentally.

DPRK Air Force Resumes Tactical Training

*SK2607013894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP)—The North Korean Air Force on Monday resumed tactical aircraft training for the first time since the announcement of Kim Il-song's death, the Defense Ministry said Tuesday.

Such training had been suspended for 16 days since North Korean radio announced Kim's death on July 9, according to the ministry.

As of Monday, the ministry said, the North Korean ground forces were carrying out summer exercises including artillery pre-commissioning training, while the Navy was continuing similar training as seen in past years.

Any special signs indicating armed provocation have not been detected in the North thus far, the ministry said.

DPRK To Open Cities to Foreign Investors

*SK2607025294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Beijing, July 26 (YONHAP)—North Korea will open Sinuiju, Nampo, Wonsan and Kaesong to attract foreign investment, in addition to the Najin-Sonbong and Chongjin free economic zones, to stimulate its faltering economy after Kim Chong-il takes power.

For this purpose, economic ministries of the cabinet, the External Economy Commission and the recently established Central Economic Reform Ministry are preparing a schedule for opening these four cities to foreign investors. They are also devising a plan to allow specific countries, such as China and Hong Kong, to invest in joint-venture businesses in several inland areas near Pyongyang.

A well-informed source here said Monday that he had heard North Korean officials, who are currently engaged in trade in China, saying their government in Pyongyang

recently distributed a plan to open the four cities to lower-level government agencies.

The source, who frequently meets officials from North Korea's State Defense and Public Security Ministries engaged in trade in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, said, "North Korea's shift to such an open-door policy appears to be aimed at finding a way out of its economic crisis and building an extensive support base of the party, government, military and people for Kim Chong-il as new leader by showing he is different from his father."

North Korea was to announce an extensive open-door policy around April 15, the 82nd birthday of Kim Il-song, but some officials killed the plan on the ground that the policy would negate its nuclear card in dealing with the West, he added.

"But Kim Chong-il and his close associates will opt for an open-door policy to make his policy line known clearly to the world," he observed.

Kim Chong-il and his confidants share the view that North Korea's relations with the United States should be improved on the basis of rapprochement and that the country's nuclear development program will be frozen only when economic assistance to North Korea, including help in the installation of a light-water reactor, is guaranteed. They also agree that inter-Korean relations should be expanded, including an early summit.

Moreover, Kim and his associates are explaining to military leaders who oppose the nuclear freeze the need for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issue and for an open-door policy.

The source said attention should be paid to news reports that Kim Chong-il wants an early inter-Korean summit and even hopes to visit the United States. It should also be noted that Kim has failed in several past attempts to pursue a limited open-door policy in the face of opposition from hard-liners, he added.

North Korea is contemplating allowing Chinese businesses and pro-Chinese businessmen in Hong Kong and Singapore to invest in joint-venture businesses in some inland areas near Pyongyang because they are not feared to corrupt the North Korean people with Western capitalism and culture, he said.

Military Reports Shooting Incident in DMZ

*SK2607100994 Seoul YONHAP in English 1000 GMT
26 Jul 94*

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP)—Scores of gun shots were heard in the northern sector of the demilitarized zone [DMZ] near the east coast Tuesday [26 July] morning [day and time of day as received], South Korean military authorities said.

The authorities said that immediately after the shooting, a fallen North Korean soldier was seen being evacuated.

According to the authorities, five North Korean soldiers armed with rifles were moving around 10:50 p.m. [1350 GMT] when scores of gun shots were heard all of a sudden.

In the shooting, a North Korean soldier fell, who was taken by other soldiers to one of their guard posts.

South Korean troops did not take any counter action against the shooting that took place in the buffer zone north of the Military Demarcation Line, the authorities said.

DPRK Soldier Reportedly Shot

OW2607093694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 26 KYODO—A North Korean soldier was seen shot and wounded Monday [25 July] after repeated gunfire was heard in the northern sector of the demilitarized zone, a South Korean Defense Ministry spokesman said Tuesday [26 July].

At around 10:40 AM, five North Korean soldiers armed with rifles were detected proceeding northward in the area where the North Korean Army 31st Division is stationed when 30-40 rounds were fired from what are presumed to have been AK rifles, the spokesman said.

One soldier was reportedly shot, after which he was taken away by three others. The ministry immediately issued instructions to the first army command to step up surveillance.

Daily Reports Incident

SK2607064194 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
26 Jul 94 p 22

[By reporter Chong Son-ku]

[Text] At a time when prospects for North-South relations are still uncertain due to Kim Il-song's death, a firing incident took place in the DMZ.

According to the authorities concerned, a firing incident which was believed to be caused by the North Korean Army took place in the east front sector of the DMZ around 1600 [0700 GMT] on 25 July, bringing tension to our side.

About five unarmed persons in civilian clothing who were believed to be North Korean residents appeared for about an hour in the east front sector of the DMZ around 1500 [0600 GMT] that day. The firing incident took place when North Korean soldiers had begun directing them towards a North Korean outpost.

The authorities concerned said that there was no return fire from our side.

The authorities concerned revealed that the UN Command has decided to thoroughly investigate the firing

incident and to inform the North Korean side of it through the Military Armistice Commission.

The Ministry of National Defense, too, has received news of the firing incident by the North Korean side from the UN Command. At the same time, the ministry is keenly watching the situation surrounding the incident and working on measures regarding it.

DPRK Said To Demand Apology Before Talks

SK2607061794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT
26 Jul 94

[Text] Washington, July 26 (YONHAP)—Kim Yong-sun, North Korean Workers' Party secretary for South Korean affairs, told the president-publisher of the Seoul-based SEGYE TIMES that the South should first express condolences over the death of Kim Il-song before an inter-Korean summit can be held, a source here said Monday.

Kim, who also chairs the Supreme People's Assembly Reunification Policy Committee, was quoted as telling Pak Po-hi that North Koreans are very angry at the South Korean Government's actions during Kim Il-song's funeral and memorial services.

He stressed that the South should apologize, at least in an indirect way, to the North for the sake of the inter-Korean summit, according to the source.

Pak met with Kim Yong-sun while attending Kim Il-song's funeral in North Korea. The journalist left Seoul on July 11 for Pyongyang to express condolences over Kim's death and to interview Kim Chong-il, then went to New York Monday after completing his visit to North Korea.

Kim Yong-sun is a chief delegate to the high-level talks with the United States and may assume an important post in the Kim Chong-il regime.

Sources observed it remains unclear if Kim was setting a precondition for the inter-Korean summit, saying if that was indeed the case the summit is in jeopardy.

Pak is expected to brief Mun Son-myong, the leader of the unification church who resides in New York, on the results of his visit to Pyongyang before coming to Washington to convey any verbal messages from Kim Chong-il to senior White House officials.

Kim Pyong-il To Return to Finland 'Soon'

SK2207151894 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1145 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] North Korean Embassy officials in Finland revealed on 22 July that Kim Pyong-il, son of the late North Korean President Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il's half brother, will be restored as DPRK ambassador to Finland soon.

A North Korean Embassy official, who wished to remain anonymous, said that Kim Pyong-il will return soon, probably sometime next month. In this connection, Finnish Foreign Ministry officials said that they have no information on Kim Pyong-il being restored to the position of ambassador.

He returned to North Korea several weeks after Kim Pyong-il was appointed ambassador to Finland in May. Kim Song-ae, Kim Chong-il's stepmother, and her son, Kim Pyong-il, were edited out of a scene from Kim Il-song's funeral broadcast by the North Korean authorities. Therefore, there was speculation that they might have been expelled.

Continued Reportage on Murayama's Visit

Prospects for Visit Analyzed

SK2307032494 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 94 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Kyong-ho]

[Text] The visit to Seoul by Japan's Socialist prime minister, Tomiichi Murayama, will be an occasion to confirm that Seoul-Tokyo relations have outgrown previous obstacles, analysts here say.

Murayama, the first Socialist leader since 1948 to serve as Japan's premier, arrives in Seoul today for summit talks with President Kim Yong-sam.

His visit has drawn keen attention as it takes place at a time when the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song has left the situation on the Korean peninsula volatile.

He had originally planned to make a one-day trip to Seoul July 16 but delayed his schedule to watch developments of the situation in the North in the wake of Kim Il-song's death.

Political observers also give meaning to the fact that Murayama, elected as Japan's new prime minister late last month with the support of the conservative Liberal-Democrats, has chosen South Korea as his first country to visit.

Analysts say this shows relations between Seoul and Tokyo have matured enough not to be affected by the emergence of a Japanese premier from the Socialist Democratic Party, which in the past maintained close ties with North Korea.

Murayama made his first overseas trip as Japanese leader early July when he attended the Group of Seven industrialized nation summit in Naples, Italy.

Seoul officials believe that the summit talks between President Kim and Murayama today will serve as a momentum to reaffirm the close cooperative ties between the two countries in the face of possible rapid changes in the Northeast Asian situation.

Government officials and private experts on foreign affairs here say that Murayama's Seoul visit has two major purposes.

Above all, they interpret the visit as a gesture designed to dispel concerns in Seoul over the Socialist-headed Japanese government.

They see that through the talks, President Kim and Murayama are expected to reaffirm cooperation in resolving the dispute over North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program. Murayama is also likely to give a firm assurance that he will stick to the previous coalition government's policies on the Korean peninsula.

Such analysis is backed by the fact that Murayama will be accompanied by his deputy premier and foreign minister, Yohei Kono, who heads the conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

It is rare in Japan for a foreign minister to accompany a prime minister on an overseas trip, observers say.

Murayama's visit is also aimed at restoring Japan's diplomatic clout in Korean affairs, which Tokyo feels has been weakened in the process of pushing the U.S.-North Korean high-level talks and the inter-Korean summit.

Tokyo intends to consolidate the joint tripartite stance among the United States, Japan and South Korea by building up a close cooperative system with Seoul, experts say.

Since his inauguration, Murayama has shown a rapid shift in his recognition of political reality, though it is not clear whether it is prompted by his own thinking or from pressure by the Liberal Democrats, the largest force in three-party coalition government.

An official at Seoul's Foreign Ministry once compared the position of Murayama to that of an employed chief executive officer.

At his first news conference after his election as premier, Murayama stressed the need to resolve the North Korean nuclear crisis through negotiations. He said then it was "not appropriate" yet to talk of sanctions against Pyongyang.

But when he met with U.S. President Bill Clinton ahead of the economic summit in Naples, he gave assurances that Japan will back economic sanctions against North Korea if necessary to force the North Koreans to freeze their nuclear program.

At that time, Murayama was further quoted as saying his country would support "whatever action is needed" at the United Nations if the Geneva talks did not succeed in ending North Korea's efforts to make nuclear bombs.

Murayama declared Japan's military a legitimate, constitutional institution Wednesday.

"As long as we keep the defense-only posture and as long as they are kept at a minimum, the Self-Defense Forces are constitutional," he told a session of parliament.

Such remarks marked a major departure from his party's strict pacifist stance against maintaining the military.

Political observers here also show an interest in the possibility that during his overnight stay in Seoul, Murayama may discuss World War II and measures to compensate victims.

At his first meeting with reporters, the 70-year-old Japanese leader, renowned for his genial and amicable nature, vowed to improve relations with other Asian nations especially over lingering ill feeling from World War II.

He said Japan needed to "sincerely reflect on our past conduct, which caused suffering to many people."

While in Seoul, Murayama may also find himself in a situation where he will have to explain his having sent condolences to North Korean authorities last week in his capacity as Socialist Party head, over the death of Kim Il-song.

His act raised the eyebrows of many South Korean Government officials and citizens, who say Kim will be remembered in Korean history as the man who triggered a fratricidal war.

Agenda Reported

SK2307022294 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
23 Jul 94 p 1

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will arrive in Seoul today for talks with President Kim Yong-sam.

Murayama will be accompanied by a 15-member entourage. A 40-member Japanese press corps will cover his two-day visit here.

The entourage includes Foreign Minister Yohei Kono who is also the president of the Liberal Democratic Party; Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroyuki Sonoda; Ambassador to Korea Toshio Koto; and ranking Foreign Ministry officials Hiroshi Fukuda and Yutaka Kawashima.

Upon his arrival in Seoul, Murayama will visit the National Cemetery in Tongjak-tong prior to the summit with President Kim at Chongwadae [presidential offices].

The summit will serve as an occasion to confirm that the Japanese government with a Socialist prime minister at the helm for the first time since 1947 will follow the same foreign policy as its predecessors as well as keep the traditional friendly Seoul-Tokyo ties intact, a senior presidential aide said yesterday.

After the 90-minute summit, in which five key aides from each side will take part, Kim and Murayama will hold a joint news conference before they attend an official dinner hosted by President and Mrs. Kim.

Tomorrow morning, both leaders, accompanied by First lady Son Myong-sun and Murayama's daughter Nakahara, will have breakfast at the presidential mansion. Mrs. Murayama, 70, will not travel with her husband because of health reasons, Chongwadae sources said.

The Japanese prime minister will return home shortly after the breakfast meeting.

Topping the agenda of their talks is the political situation on the Korean peninsula in the wake of the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song, the North Korean nuclear weapons development program and Pyongyang-Tokyo relations. Chong Chong-uk, senior presidential aide for foreign affairs and national security, said.

They will also discuss ways to further promote the bilateral friendly and cooperative relations between the two neighboring nations, especially in the economic and cultural areas and exchange views on helping each other in the international community, Chong said.

Kono Calls Talks 'A Success'

OW2307135894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1316 GMT
23 Jul 94

[By Takehiko Kajita]

[Text] Seoul, July 23 KYODO—The summit talks Saturday [23 Jul] between Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and President Kim Yong-sam were described as "a success" by Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono.

Kono, who doubles as deputy prime minister, made the remark during a meeting with his South Korean counterpart, Han Sung-chu, Japanese officials said.

Kono, president of the Liberal Democratic Party, a partner of Japan's newly-formed three-party coalition government, is accompanying Murayama, head of the Social Democratic Party [of Japan], on a two-day visit to Seoul which ends Sunday.

The Japanese premier held his first summit talks with Kim since assuming office less than a month ago.

During the 50-minute meeting, Han pointed out the need to closely monitor developments in North Korea, which lost its paramount leader Kim Il-song on July 8, the officials said.

Noting North Korea's new leadership, its relationship with China—the communist state's only major ally—and its policy in dealing with South Korea, Han also said it is necessary to keep an eye on how North Korea will handle the issue of its suspected nuclear development program, the officials said.

Kono reportedly expressed hope he can make efforts along with Han for peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, adding the Murayama administration will stick with conventional foreign policy.

The Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers spoke of the need for further discussion with other countries concerning Malaysia's proposal for creating the East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC), the officials said.

Earlier this week, Malaysia's International Trade and Industry Minister Rafidah Abdul Aziz urged Japan to clarify whether it intends to join the proposed EAEC in a meeting with Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama in Tokyo.

Murayama replied it is important to win the understanding of the United States and other countries concerned with the proposal to create the EAEC.

Joint News Conference

SK2307124194 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 0800 GMT 23 Jul 94

[Joint news conference by ROK President Kim Young-sam and Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama with domestic and foreign reporters at the Sejong Hall of the Chongwadac presidential offices in Seoul—live. Murayama and Japanese reporters speak in Japanese with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] [KUKMIN ILBO reporter Kim Song-chin] In conducting their North Korean policy, including the North Korean nuclear issue, the ROK, Japan, and the United States have so far maintained a joint cooperation system. Please explain to us whether this joint cooperation system is in disparity with the platform of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] with Prime Minister Murayama as its chairman. Second, as a means to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue, the ROK, Japan, and the United States are discussing assisting North Korea with the light-water reactor. What is the Japanese Government's position as regards this issue of assistance with the light-water reactor? Last, North Korea said that it would open the Naja-Sonbong area as a special economic zone and attract foreign capital. In making investment in North Korea, will the Japanese Government link its investment with the North Korean nuclear transparency or does it think that the nuclear transparency is one thing and the investment in North Korea is another?

[Murayama] Our country's basic policy as regards the issue of the North Korean nuclear weapons development will remain unchanged under my cabinet. I have made this clear to President Kim in the summit talks we had today. Our country will continue to maintain close liaison with the countries concerned, such as the ROK, the United States, and China, with a determination to make utmost efforts to resolve the issue.

As regards the issue of providing assistance with the light-water reactor, we ought to watch the progress of the upcoming U.S.-North Korean talks. Therefore, I would like to decline commenting on it at this stage. When the international community makes any review of the issue, I think the precondition for it is the ultimate resolution of the nuclear issue, including the issue involving the past nuclear development.

As for the investments in North Korea, it is more of an undertaking by civilian enterprises than a government policy. Under the circumstances, there are no signs of such moves, according to our judgment.

[JUNICHI SHIMBUN reporter Sato] The coalition cabinet of Japan is the regime with Murayama, the chairman of the SDPJ, as prime minister. My first question is, what is your opinion as to in what way the birth of such a regime will affect relations between Japan and the ROK? The Kim Chong-il system has emerged since Kim Il-song died in North Korea. My second question is, what change do you think will appear as to North Korea's policy related to nuclear weapons? And, please tell us the ROK Government's policy as to the question of supporting North Korea's building of a light-water reactor.

[President Kim] You seem to have about three or four questions. I will answer two questions first. Then, please translate what I have said.

It seems to me that the first question asks if there is any change in relations between the ROK and Japan because the chairman of the SDPJ was inaugurated as prime minister. Prime Minister Murayama already mentioned that point in Japan since he was inaugurated. In today's summit talks, he made a clear promise [punmyonghan yaksok] that there will be no change whatsoever [chuhodo] in the relationship of cooperation between the ROK and Japan from the past diplomatic policies, and that he will follow such policies as they are.

It is true that as in your question, some of our citizens have apprehensions over if there will be any change because the chairman of the SDPJ became the prime minister. He made it clear that such a notion is altogether [chonhyo] contrary to the truth.

As for the second question, I understand that the question is if there can be various changes in North Korea's policies. We talked about such a topic also in today's summit talks. We shared the view that North Korea should really change, open up, and should be reformed. But, up until now [changes thought] Of course, we can guess in what direction the system of succession will go. But, I think it is still early to have expectations as raised in your question. We are keenly watching the situation in North Korea.

It seems that this question is redundant. The next question was, if the nuclear issue becomes transparent,

in what way should we support the building of a light-water reactor? Yes, our ROK position is, I think, that the solution of the nuclear issue is, above all, the most important question. Our government's consistent and unchanged policy is to see the clear guarantee of transparency of the past, as well as the present and future.

As for the light-water reactor question, if we judge that this is conducive to the solution of nuclear issue and to the mutual reconciliation and cooperation between the South and North, and that this is conducive to peace in Northeast Asia, we are willing [yongai] to support the question of a light-water reactor.

[President Kim] We are willing, we are willing, we are willing [repeats, leaves thought unfinished]

[Unidentified speaker] Next, Prime Minister Murayama will take questions by a Japanese reporter.

[KYODO NEWS SERVICE reporter Kumihiro Hashi-jume] The first question is, as the prime minister from a socialist party, how will you balance your policy toward North Korea and your policy toward the ROK in the future? In his speech delivered at the beginning of this session, the president said that there is no change whatsoever in the Japanese side's position as to the negotiations over the normalization of relations between Japan and North Korea. The second question is, as the Japanese prime minister, to what extent did you talk about this? And, in connection with the past, how did you express your perception of past matters? And, in connection with the war comfort women issue, let me ask you what is the measure corresponding to a compensation for this? The issue was supposed to reach a conclusion within a year. How big will the scope of the measure be? When will such a conclusion be reached?

[Murayama] I think that there are four questions. As for the first question, as I told President Kim Yong-sam in today's summit talks, as far as the Murayama cabinet is concerned, there is no change in our country's basic policy to further develop the relationship of friendship and cooperation with the ROK—with which Japan shares the basic values, such as freedom, democracy, and market economy—and to make as much a contribution as possible for the peace and security of the Korean peninsula. And, speaking of our relations with North Korea, I told him that Japan has the policy of dealing with the question of relations with North Korea by way of negotiations for the normalization of relations between Japan and North Korea, while maintaining close relations with the countries concerned, including the ROK.

As for the third question, in connection with the perception of the past, next year will mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. Availing myself of this opportunity, I think that the Japanese people need to have anew the perception that the Japanese colonial era brought a great deal of unbearable hardships and sorrow

to many people in the Korean peninsula. In today's talks too, I told this to President Kim Yong-sam.

In connection with the war comfort women issue, our country is now studying how to sincerely express the feelings of apology and regret [sagwawa hwangsongui simjong]. But, at the present moment, a final decision has not been made yet. It is difficult for me to talk about it here. I think that I would like to make efforts to reach an early conclusion.

[Unidentified speaker] Lastly, President Kim Yong-sam will answer an ROK reporter's question.

[Christian Broadcasting System reporter Han Myong-tae] We are told that the leaders of the two countries said in the summit talks today that they will make active efforts so that North Korea may introduce openness and reform. President Kim: Do you not have a plan to push ahead actively and quickly the postponed inter-Korean summit talks to induce North Korea's new leadership to introduce openness and reform and to come to the arena of dialogue at an early date? In view of the present North Korean situation, when do you anticipate the realization of the inter-Korean summit talks?

[President Kim] We discussed this matter in the summit talks today. The ROK Government maintains a consistent policy that we will maintain peace on the Korean peninsula through dialogue. As you know, there has been a change in North Korea, the death of the other party to the summit talks. The other side delivered to us an official letter proposing they be postponement. We think that the dialogue between the North and the South, the parties concerned, is the most important. The entire world also admits the importance of it. I, as well as the people, think that we must solve our problems by ourselves.

Therefore, I am looking forward to the new North Korean regime responding to this proposition when the new regime is born. As to the question of the timing of the summit talks, I cannot unilaterally announce it specifically here now. However, no one should deny that inter-Korean dialogue between responsible persons is the most important for genuine peace on the Korean peninsula.

I would like to add one more thing. I have expectations that North Korea will respond to the South-North summit talks eventually [kyolguk].

Japan's 'Comfort Women' Settlement Dissatisfying

SK2307050594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0457 GMT
23 Jul 94

[Text] Seoul, July 23 (YONHAP) - South Korea has decided to convey its dissatisfaction to Japan over the latter's plan to settle the issue of women who were forced to provide Japanese troops with sexual services during World War II, it was learned Saturday [23 July].

Tokyo plans to establish a "self-support center for women" as part of compensation for Asian females victimized during the Pacific War, including "comfort women." The plan is included in a package to be implemented in 1995, the 50th anniversary of the end of the Pacific War.

The government's stand on the Japanese plan, according to official sources, will be conveyed informally by President Kim Yong-sam during a summit Saturday with Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, and by Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu later the same day when he meets his counterpart Yohei Kono.

The government considers that the comfort women issue should be settled per se, and should not be diluted under projects commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Pacific War's end.

On Aug. 4, 1993, the eve of the collapse of the Kiichi Miyazawa Liberal Democratic Party government, then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Kono committed himself to finding a formula that would translate into action the Japanese Government's apologies for and reflection on the comfort women issue.

In the wake of the inauguration last year of the Kim Yong-sam government, however, Seoul declared that it would not demand material compensation for wrongs done by Japan during its colonial rule of Korea. As a result, the government finds itself in the position of having to accept Japan's actions on the matter.

Because the Japanese plan totally excludes compensation for individual victims, a backlash is expected from related organizations such as the bereaved family associations of pacific war victims and the comfort women issue countermeasures society, as well as the political circles including the ruling party.

The plan, approved by the Japanese administration and ruling coalition parties, calls for investing 100 billion yen in various projects over five years from 1995. Included in the projects are the establishment of an Asia exchange center for the purpose of strengthening future-oriented relations through expanded exchanges of youths between Korea and Japan, collection of materials on Japan's aggression and modern history, and establishment of a center for them.

Also included in the projects are the opening of a self-support center for women whose task will be to provide counsel on the livelihood of women in Asian countries, financial support for scholars specializing in war and modern history, and reinforced activities of established institutions such as the International Exchange Fund for academic endeavors such as historic research.

Japan, ROK Agree To Help Koreans in Sakhalin

OW2607084594 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese
24 Jul 94 Morning Edition p 3

[By Masatoshi Yazaki]

[Text] Seoul 23 Jul—At their summit meeting held on 23 July, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and ROK President Kim Yong-sam discussed problems related to Koreans residing in Sakhalin who were forcefully taken there by the Japanese military before World War II. Both leaders agreed that while consulting the Russian Government, Japan and South Korea will immediately formulate a basic project to help these people return home for good.

Approximately 45,000 people from South and North Korea are now living in Sakhalin. Most of them are originally from the southern region of the Korean peninsula. It is said that about 13,000 people have expressed a wish to return to South Korea permanently. But only 200 have so far realized this wish, and since many of the Koreans in Sakhalin are old, it is an urgent task for both governments to settle.

In January 1994, Japan and South Korea conducted a joint study to discover what the Korean people actually thought about returning home for good. As a result, the governments found the people want the following: 1) The Japanese Government should pay compensation for its past act of forcefully taking them to Sakhalin; 2) Japan should preferentially help "the first generation," who were born before 1945, to return home and guarantee their living expenses; and 3) Japan should pay 10 million yen to each of those who remain in Sakhalin. Therefore, it is expected the project will aim at having these people, especially the old, return home soon and will guarantee their living expenses.

Burma

Foreign Minister Returns From ASEAN Meeting

*BK2607050794 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 25 Jul 94*

[Text] U Ohn Gyaw, minister of foreign affairs, returned to Yangon [Rangoon] by air this evening after attending the 27th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok on 22-23 July, as a guest of the Thai Government, at the invitation of Mr. Prasong Sunsiri, ASEAN standing committee chairman and Thai foreign minister.

He was welcomed at Yangon Airport by Lieutenant General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Brigadier General Win Tin, minister of finance and revenue; Brigadier General Thaung Myint, minister of social welfare, relief, and resettlement; U Nyunt Swe, deputy minister of foreign affairs; responsible personnel from the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Wirasak Futrakun, ambassador of Thailand; and Mohamed Sanusi, ambassador of Indonesia.

Karen Rebels Kill Two Villagers at Festival

*BK2607052494 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 25 Jul 94*

[Text] Members of the armed groups in the jungle are shooting at passenger cars for no apparent reason. They are killing villagers and also hindering and disturbing the local peace and tranquility.

At 2130 on 13 July, about five members of the Karen armed group in the jungle shot and killed twin brothers Maung Pyu and Maung Ni, and U Saw Pe with small arms at a festival held at Taungche village to mark Thamanya Taung Sayadaw's [revered monk] 83rd birthday.

312 People Said Repatriated from Bangladesh

*BK2607100394 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
0630 GMT 27 Jul 94*

[Text] Under a bilateral agreement between Myanmar [Burma] and Bangladesh on those who left Myanmar illegally for Bangladesh, four teams of camp officials from Bangladesh handed over a total of 312 persons from 69 households to our four reception camps on 20 July.

Repatriation of people who left the country illegally began on 22 September 1992 and a total of 57,713 persons from 12,940 households were repatriated between 22 September 1992 and 20 July 1994. 270630 stt/gosling/pj BG502607.016

Cambodia

Communiqué Issued on PGNUNS Meeting

BK2607023094 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Communiqué issued by the Secretariat of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia on 25 July; place not given]

[Text] I. The Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia [PGNUNS] cabinet held its weekly meeting on Monday morning, 25 July 1994, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Khieu Samphan, prime minister and minister of the national army. All of the cabinet members attended.

II. The cabinet listened to reports from each ministry. It thoroughly examined and discussed all aspects of the domestic situation. The cabinet found that the situation in Cambodia has deteriorated seriously in every field due to the ongoing war of the aggressor communist Vietnamese and two-headed [Phnom Penh government] elements. The Cambodian nation and people have suffered and are constantly suffering miserably as a result of this gloomy situation. The international community clearly sees this. The ASEAN countries in particular have expressed their concern that Cambodia still lacks peace and stability. They have cautioned against any supply of arms to the two-headed warmongers in Phnom Penh. They say this would be tantamount to exacerbating the war in Cambodia, thus affecting the security and stability of the entire region.

III. The PGNUNS cabinet gave advice on a number of political targets and concrete measures to be carried out by each ministry according to its ability.

IV. The cabinet also advised the provincial authorities to work more closely with the people in the provinces and cities—especially in the countryside—in order to grasp thoroughly the actual situation and the overall aspirations of the people and report to the cabinet on a regular basis. This will enable the cabinet to examine and enact measures in line with the concrete situation and popular aspirations.

V. The cabinet decided that the situation and the measures taken by each minister's office in response to the cabinet's weekly political objectives will be publicized to the nation and people.

[Dated] 25 July 1994

[Signed] The PGNUNS Secretariat

Two Districts in Preah Vihear 'Liberated'

BK2307101794 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Jul 94

[“Preliminary report on the attack against invading forces in Chhep district seat, liberation, and full control of Chhep district seat in Preah Vihear Province”]

[Text] I. After the people cooperated with the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] to attack, liberate, and control Chey Sen District on 18 July, the two-headed government troops in Chhep district seat were in great confusion. Soldiers revolted against their commanders and successively fled to join the people and the Provisional Government of National Union and

National Salvation [PGNUNS]. The people were happy, and they warmly and cordially welcomed the NADK, and wholeheartedly assisted the PGNUNS.

2. On 21 July 1994 the people and the NADK, with the cooperation of the two-headed government soldiers, attacked the invading forces and the brutal state authority in Chhep district seat. They liberated and fully controlled Chhep district seat and the entire Chhep District. Here are the preliminary results:

The people and our national army seized one 76.2-mm and two 82-mm mortars, five Goryunov machine guns, a field radio, and four military vehicles.

In sum, from 18 July to 21 July, the people and the NADK of the PGNUNS, in cooperation with soldiers and militiamen who have been forced to join and serve the two-headed government, attacked the invading forces and the brutal state authority of the two-headed government in Preah Vihear Province. They have liberated the people and fully controlled two districts, Chey Sen and Chhep Districts of Preah Vihear Province.

Deputy Chief of Staff Visits

BK2407104294 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jul 94

[Text] Accompanied by Major General Sam Sidare, chief of the General Staff's 3d Bureau; Lieutenant General (Dam Vuthi), (?deputy chief) of the 1st Bureau, and Lt. Gen. (Meas Saran), deputy chief of the 5th Bureau, a General Staff delegation led by General Meas Sophea, deputy chief of staff, paid a working visit to Preah Vihear Province on 18 July.

At Preah Vihear Province's suboperational zone headquarters, the delegation held talks with His Excellency [H.E.] Mean Sarin, commander of the Fourth Military Region and governor of Preah Vihear Province, and many other senior officers on active duty in the province.

Afterward, Major General Sou Chheang, deputy chief of the Fourth Military Region posted at Preah Vihear Province's sub operational zone, gave a briefing on the military and security situation in the province, pointing out the tricks and activities of the genocidal Khmer Rouge rebel group, which continues to carry out destructive activities against property and people in remote areas. The general also spoke about the activities conducted by Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF] in resisting and counterattacking the genocidal Khmer Rouge rebels. Finally, he voiced the determination to fulfill the tasks of defending the locality and ensuring the people's security.

After Lt. Gen. Long Serebreak, commander of the 14th division, and Brig. Gen. Sam Sithol, deputy commander of Preah Vihear Province's sub operational zone, took the floor outlining the necessity for the KRAF to further

its tasks in the province, H.E. Lt. Gen. Meas Sophea spoke about some aspects of the political situation, especially the decision by the National Assembly to outlaw the Democratic Kampuchea group. The general pledged to solve all the needs of the KRAF and urged all commissioned and noncommissioned officers and rank and file to continue paying attention to their duties. This is for the cause of lasting peace, contributing to rehabilitating and developing the country toward prosperity.

On 20 July, the General Staff delegation continued its trip to the seat of Choam Khsan District where it was warmly welcomed by Maj. Gen. (Nguon Nok), commander of Preah Vihear Province's sub operation zone; Maj. Gen. (Chan Lumphat), and several officers and rank and file on active duty in the district. At the meeting, Maj. Gen. (Nguon Nok) gave a briefing about the general situation in the district and pointed out the attention displayed by the officers and troops to maintaining the people's security. He also expressed the resolution to prevent all manner of barbarous actions by the genocidal bandits and rebels.

On that occasion, H.E. Lt. Gen. Mean Sarin listened to and accepted suggestions made by Maj. Gen. (Chan Lumphat); Maj. Gen. (Nguon Nok); Yan Van, chief of Choam Khsan District; and the 1st Military Region representatives posted in Preah Vihear Province. He pledged to find ways to provide some necessary materials for the KRAF combatants' living and the performance of their tasks.

As for Lt. Gen. Meas Sophea, he urged the officers and combatants to build up themselves so as to prevent, in a timely fashion, the attempt by the genocidal Khmer Rouge rebels to expand territory.

Before leaving Choam Khsan District, H.E. Lt. Gen. Meas Sophea handed over donations, including cash, cigarettes, monosodium glutamate powder, and insecticides, to the officers and rank and file.

Further on Liberation of Districts

BK2407105694 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jul 94

[Text] On 21 July 1994, our national army and people attacked the invading forces to liberate and fully control the Chhep district seat. Here are the additional results:

1. We destroyed 57 military shelters, district city office buildings, commune office buildings, and weapon and ammunition warehouses; a Jeep and three big military vehicles; 250 assorted weapons, including an 85-mm gun, 12.7-mm machine gun, five Goryunov guns, 20 telephones, and a 28-H field radio.

2. We seized 35 assorted weapons.

26 July 1994

SOUTHEAST ASIA

75

Radio Details Liberation

BK2407105894 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jul 94

[Text] On 19 July 1994, the people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea continue their attack to sweep the invading forces and the brutal state authority of the two-headed government in Chrach commune in Chey Sen District and fully liberated it and seven villages: (Damnak Trach), (Dei), Vat, (Traeung), Phlaoch, Chrach, and Samreng.

We killed an enemy soldier and wounded seven others and dispersed 25 officials of the two-headed government.

KR Radio Calls For Abolition of Government

BK2407145094 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Jul 94

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been one year since FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the communist Vietnamese puppets combined to form the two-headed government. Our nation and people have noted that nothing the government has been able to settle. This is because the communist Vietnamese puppets remain monopolistic, meaning they impose 99 percent monopoly in Phnom Penh and 100 percent in various provinces.

Previously, some people believed that there would be changes as FUNCINPEC is within the two-headed government. Nevertheless, one year has elapsed, and what has the government done for the Cambodian nation and people? Or has it been pushing Cambodia into the deeper abyss of danger?

1. The problem of corruption has become more and more serious—corrupt practices have increased by 10 and 20 times or more. This is because most FUNCINPEC officials do not care about the Cambodian nation and people; they think only of money, cars, and villas. They are busy competing in swindling our nation and people and sucking their blood and gnawing at their bones as have done the communist Vietnamese puppets. Our people have become increasingly miserable. Beggars have roamed through cities and rural areas. All kinds of social conflicts that have become more and more tense cannot be solved, in any case.

2. Neither the problem of Vietnam grasping part of the Cambodian territory nor the problem of 4 million Vietnamese staying in Cambodia have been solved. Ethnic Vietnamese have flowed into Cambodia in a growing number. The two-headed government has turned a deaf ear. It cares about nothing but obeying communist

Vietnam and their alliance to further massacre Cambodians. Students and newspapers talking about Vietnamese problems have been threatened by the two-headed government. They are liquidated, and their lips are sealed.

3. The issue of national reconciliation, which is one of the fundamental issues that Ranariddh solemnly pledged to the Cambodian people before the elections that he would solve, is repeatedly opposed by Ranariddh and the two-headed government. Moreover, shortly after FUNCINPEC and the communist Vietnamese puppets were combined by communist Vietnam and their alliance as the two-headed government, war began to erupt. The two-headed government has painstakingly attacked Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian people in the northern and western parts of Cambodia so far. The war has caused every aspect of the situation to further deteriorate. On top of this, the two-headed government has also shut the Democratic Kampuchea office in Phnom Penh and drafted a fascist bill outlawing Democratic Kampuchea. This means that they have severed contacts and ended the inter-Cambodian talks to bring about national reconciliation and peace. Instead, they have turned to the full-scale war at the behest of communist Vietnam and their alliance.

Conspicuously in the past year, the two-headed government did nothing for the Cambodian nation and people. It instead made every aspect of the situation, including the national and social problems, become more and more serious. The situation is pushing the Cambodian motherland into a deeper abyss of death.

Frankly speaking, the two-headed government is communist Vietnam, the United States, France, and Australia desiring to destroy Cambodia for their respective interests. Therefore, the presence of the two-headed government constitutes a great danger to the Cambodian nation and people. The traitors of the nation and foreign lackeys must be discarded once and for all and in a timely fashion. The setting up of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation [PGUNS] represents an appropriate and effective measure in the circumstances when the Cambodian nation and people are facing the most serious peril. Our Cambodian nation and people, both in and outside the country, should join hands with the PGNUNS to save our nation from disaster.

French Minister Signs Financial Protocol

BR2507161394 Paris LIBERATION in French 25 Jul 94 p 11

[“P.R.”-signed report: “Alphandery Touring Vietnam and Cambodia”]

[Text] “Traditional and historical ties of friendship” (which is the diplomatic translation for “inheritors of the colonies”) can work in your favor, especially when the

countries concerned are baby dragons. Economy Minister Edmond Alphandery, who has been touring Vietnam and Cambodia since Thursday, has set about strengthening these ties by increasing the level of French aid.

On Saturday, the French economy minister was in the Cambodian capital Pnom Penh, where he signed a financial protocol worth 62 million French francs [Fr], i.e., the first installment of the Fr250 million for 1994 which France promised last March. This credit has already enabled a few French companies to negotiate contracts: Oberthur has concluded a deal to print Cambodian banknotes, while Monnaies et Medailles will strike the country's coinage (Fr8 million); Aerospatiale will sell a helicopter (Fr3 million); Alcatel will supply a telephone exchange (Fr15.7 million); and Slumberger is to install control tower equipment at Pnom Penh's Pocheotog airport and Angkor's Siem Reap airport (Fr12.3 million).

Fr20 million of food aid has also been made available, enabling the purchase of 14,000 tonnes of cereal-equivalent.

On Thursday and Friday [21 and 22 July], the minister was in Vietnam where he also negotiated major deals, including canceling half of Vietnam's French debt (worth some Fr1.2 billion) and signing an aid protocol of Fr425 million (as opposed to Fr250 million in 1993 and Fr180 million in 1992). Above all, he announced that state guarantees for medium- and long-term export credits would be taken on by the COFACE [French Insurance Company for External Trade]. This immediately enabled Vietnam Airlines to order two ATR-72's [Regional Transport Aircraft] for a total of \$34 million. Moreover, the Total group is currently negotiating a Fr6 million contract for the construction of a refinery, while Peugeot is trying to obtain a license to open an assembly line.

Since the country opened up to capitalism, the American embargo was lifted, and Vietnam was let back into the financial community, the country has been the object of everyone's desire. Vietnam started from rock-bottom, with several handicaps (Kafkaesque regulations) but also a number of advantages: 90 percent of the population is literate and the minimum wage in foreign-backed companies is \$35 per week. In the first quarter of the year, foreign investment totaled \$1 billion, compared with \$2.8 billion for the whole of 1993 when Vietnam received 1,900 foreign delegations. French investment companies rank eighth overall, but head Western investors.

Edmond Alphandery is leaving Cambodia today for Singapore where he will end his visit.

Indonesia

Military Urged Not To Meddle With Agencies

BK2507121494 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 21 Jul 94 p 1

[Text] President Suharto Wednesday reminded the armed forces (ABRI) [Armed Forces of the Republic of

Indonesia] not to interfere in the affairs of other government's agencies.

Giving an address in a meeting with participants of the ABRI commanders' call [meeting] here, the president expected the armed forces to create condition enabling other agencies both in central and regional levels to run normally. In line with their respective fundamental tasks. [sentence as published]

Suharto urged ABRI to make predictions on the developing situation in the coordination with other agencies in watching continuously the root of upheaval that may happen.

"Coordination in maintaining national stability is important because the root of instability is the responsibility of the related agencies," Suharto said.

The armed forces, said Suharto, as the motivator should remain acting as the national troops who continuously encourage and give opportunity and support for all national strength in achieving the national purpose.

To achieve the tasks, said Suharto, ABRI's capability must be built as the core power in the people's security and defence system.

Suharto stressed the government is aware that in implementing its task in the field of defence and security, ABRI is facing budget problem. The state budget allocated to build ABRI strength is still very limited to allocate as many as possible the budget to increase people's welfare. [sentence as published]

"On behalf of the government, I convey the government's gratitude on ABRI's patience and understanding in implementing its tasks within the limited fund," Suharto said.

Nevertheless, Suharto added, the nation must maintain military power which is minimally required to enforce state sovereignty.

"Our strategy in the field of defence and security is to place ABRI as the core strength," Suharto added.

Suharto admitted that people's defence system has not been completed and operational.

"Therefore, whether or not there is a war threat, the people's defence must be built and we train together with ABRI," Suharto stressed.

In the condition of lack of fund, said Suharto, the people's power outside ABRI must be useful for the people's prosperity. "Military training should be directly tied with training of skill which is useful for the community," Suharto added.

Suharto urged ABRI special attention in overcoming crime, both common and syndicate crimes.

Editorial Views Pros, Cons of CGI Aid

BK2207161294 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 11 Jul 94 p 2

[Editorial: "The Foreign Aid and the Determination To Be Self-Sufficient"]

[Text] As usual, the Consultative Group on Indonesia, CGI, new loan commitments of U.S. \$5.2 billion for the 1994/1995 fiscal year, which is higher than the last fiscal year's amount of U.S. \$5.1 billion, have received various responses from the public. Some of them are positive remarks while the rest sounds like giving warnings to the government.

Generally, in the past the people outside the CGI forum made the remarks, but this time the comments were voiced by those representing the donor countries and international institutions. A report urging Indonesia to make corrections in certain fields revolved not only around the issues on the government's need to improve the economic efficiency by intensifying deregulations reforms, increase infrastructure development, continuing the poverty alleviation program, maintain its prudent foreign debt management, and promote environmental protection, but it also touched on the media ban.

Apart from praising Indonesia's measures and development achievements in general, the representatives of the donor countries also reminded the country of the need to continue to create a good and clean government. They were satisfied with Indonesia's explanation on the possibility that the government would issue new printing licenses to the staff of the recently banned three weeklies—TEMPO, EDITOR, and DETIK—to replace them with new publications. Saleh Afiff, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and development supervision, gave a detailed explanation on this at a news conference on Thursday, 7 July. Saleh Afiff was leading the Indonesian team to the third CGI meeting in Paris, which opened on 7 July.

Three out of the 15 donor countries that made commitments to Indonesia last year did not provide any pledge this year. They are Austria, Denmark, and Norway. Meanwhile five countries (Spain, the United States, Canada, Switzerland, and South Korea) decreased their aid commitments compared to last year's. On the reverse, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand increased their commitments to Indonesia for the current fiscal year. Out of eight international organizations, only EIB [European Investment Bank] did not make any pledge to provide aid to Indonesia, while the others continued to make their pledges, even though the amounts were smaller than last year's.

The loans commitments from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, which amounted to U.S. \$1.60 billion and U.S. \$1.20 billion last year, declined by U.S. \$100 million this year. However, Japan increased its aid commitments to Indonesia by U.S. \$230 million,

which amounts to U.S. \$1.67 billion this fiscal year. This amount will compensate for the smaller grants that Indonesia received from other donor countries and international organizations. The government should be thankful for the current CGI aid, an increase in U.S. \$91.2 million compared to the amount received last year, when considering that the developed countries are facing an ailing economy. Furthermore, the flow of international funds, such as those from the developed countries, to developing countries is very scarce nowadays.

The prevailing issue now is how to relate the CGI's increased new loans and grants to the widely publicized government determination to achieve self-sufficiency in financing the development program. Indonesia is determined to collect a maximum amount of domestic revenues and limit its foreign borrowings. Then we should admit that the term of self-sufficiency is only relative in nature, and it is more of a long-term goal. Perhaps the issue on self-sufficiency has become rhetorical or a cliche, which is probably irrelevant, as long as the government is still able to repay its foreign debt installments.

The increase in the CGI grants reflects the donor countries' confidence and trust in Indonesia's ability to consistently stabilize its macroeconomic policy. At the same time we can react positively to the soft loans under the Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) from Japan. Even though the amount is only U.S. \$200 million, this will lead the other donor countries to acknowledge that Indonesia is not facing a serious economic problem.

It looks like the donor countries are placing great emphasis on Indonesia's continued success in its development program. Therefore, their recommendations for, and sharp criticism against Indonesia should be interpreted within the framework of such necessity. The donor countries' and institutional organizations' vital need to Indonesia being successful should not be viewed from the motive for economic success only so that their loans could be repaid, but it should also appreciate their evaluation of Indonesia as a model for other developing countries in achieving success in national development.

However, Indonesia still needs to be cautious when accepting foreign loans and grants so that the government will not be burdened with continually increasing foreign debt. The huge amount of loans should be accompanied with not only heavier responsibilities, but they also need to be utilized for productive plans. The government is also committed to other responsibilities such as ensuring that the funds will not be misappropriated, to sustain the stability of its macroeconomy, to create equity, and to continue intensifying deregulation reforms.

Editorial Views Acquisition of CGI's Loan

BK2607030694 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Jul 94 p 4

[Editorial: "CGI Provides \$5.2 Billion Loan To Indonesia"]

[Text] We can once again heave a sigh of relief. During its two-day meeting in Paris, the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI) decided to extend a \$5.2 billion loan to Indonesia for the 1994/95 fiscal year.

Even though the donor countries made several considerations (on the workers demonstrations the on wage issue, the ban on three weekly magazines and so on), the \$5.2 billion loan was the biggest amount that Indonesia has received so far for one fiscal year.

Indonesia has received the largest amount of loans compared to the previous loans given by the donor countries, because the CGI believes that Indonesia will be able to carry out its development program with such a foreign loan, even though the \$5.2 billion loan was necessitated by the recent yen appreciation.

As clarified by this daily, the CGI provides a golden opportunity for donor organizations and countries, and also to Indonesia. For the donor organizations and countries, the existence of the CGI demonstrates a developing nation's success in its economic development. Indonesia has become a model country that has become successful in its economic development through such assistance. The country will utilize the loan to further hasten its development process.

There are definitely minor considerations such as the lesser amount of loans provided by other financial institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, because the institutions have taken into account of Indonesia's economic proficiency. On the other hand, the loans provided by Japan, some other countries, and some organizations have increased.

All this indicates that the donor organizations and countries have not lost their confidence in Indonesia.

We consider Indonesia's acquisition of a \$5.2 billion loan as important even though international aid (provided by the IGGI [Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia] and the CGI) is an annual routine affair. Apart from providing support for the country's development, the loan will have a psychological effect on the country's economic stability.

The amount of a loan to be provided by the CGI normally serves as a barometer of the country's economic situation for this year and the next. However, it does not serve as a barometer, but instead it will have a psychological effect on the population. Let us assume that the CGI only provides a \$3 billion loan, then the international business circles will make evaluations and

speculations on our economic situation. Such a situation will only create a problem for our country's economic stability.

Actually, we are aware that the \$5.2 billion loan will not be utilized this year but rather within the next two or three years because we are still utilizing the loans we acquired over the previous years.

The CGI meeting also reminded Indonesia to continue efforts to establish good and clean governance [preceding four words in English]. Saleh Afiff, coordinating minister for finance and development supervision, has repeatedly called for the establishment of such an administration. The government has also indicated its concern [preceding word in English] over the call.

The persistent call for a good and clean governance [preceding four words in English] followed by the government's concern [preceding word in English] points to the necessity to establish such a government.

Nonetheless, people still have conflicting opinions about the current government, even though it is considered a good one. The government should not be compared to a student wearing a spotless white school uniform on the first day of school. There are people who probably liken the current administration to a white school uniform smudged with mud. There are even people who consider the government as a person who has fallen into a sewer.

Such opinions come from people who consider that the government, as an institution, should undertake the establishment of good and clean governance [preceding four words in English]. There are people who are pessimistic and those who are optimistic about Indonesia's ability to establish such a government.

There is a possibility that there is a prospect that could be conducive to the establishment of good and clean governance [preceding four words in English] within the Indonesian Government.

Economic globalization compels all nations to be efficient and upgrade their competitiveness in the field of economy. It is very clear that efficiency and competitiveness cannot be achieved in the near future without good and clean governance [preceding four words in English].

The economy of a nation, which is burdened by high-cost economy due to the collusion between those in power and the administrators of economic resources will not survive [preceding word in English] in the future. People in such a country will definitely feel the impact from such collusion. A nation that does not have good and clean governance [preceding four words in English] will be backward. Its prosperity will be retarded compared to the other nations. Besides, other countries will take advantage of its economic resources for their own benefit and prosperity.

Therefore, economic globalization will "compel" every nation to make its choice—either to establish a good, clean, efficient and competitive government or forego the people's prosperity.

Taiwan's Trans-Asia Makes Maiden Flight

BK2607083394 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1856 GMT
25 Jul 94

[Text] Manado (N.Sulawesi), Jul 25 (ANTARA)—Taiwan's Trans-Asia Airways made its maiden flight from Taipei to Manado last Friday carrying 139 passengers including reporters, heads of travel agencies and Taiwanese tourists, a tourism official has said.

Head of the Indonesian Tourism Promotion Centre (P3I) for Taiwan and Hong Kong, F.Purwono, told the press here Sunday that the first Trans-Asia Airways' Airbus to fly the new route touched down at Sang Ratulangi Airport, Manado, on July 22.

Accompanied by Trans-Asia Airways chairman Charles C. Lin, Purwono said that 367,792 Taiwanese tourists visited Indonesia in 1993, an increase of 66.9 percent over 1992's figure.

Taiwan, he went on, is now expanding economic cooperation with countries in the south, including Indonesia, where Taiwan is ranked third in investment.

With 4.7 million people out of a population of 21 million travelling abroad on package tours each year, Taiwan is a prime target for promoting tourism in Indonesia, he said.

In the meantime, Lin said that Trans-Asia Airways will serve the Taipei-Manado route with regular flights twice a week starting late August or early September this year.

He expressed the hope that the Taipei-Manado route will help bolster the development of tourism, industry and investment in Indonesia.

The Taipei-Manado route is the airline's seventh international route, he added.

Thailand

Prime Minister Receives U.S. Official

BK2607090994 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] The United States has responded positively to Thailand's proposal to setting up a Thai-U.S. business council.

Visiting U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday at the Government House. He is on a visit here for the ASEAN post-ministerial conference scheduled for 26-28 July.

Both sides discussed progress of the establishment of the Thai-U.S. business council to facilitate trade cooperation between the private sectors of the two countries. The council will boost Thai-U.S. trade ties as well as trade cooperation between the U.S. and other countries in the region.

The Thai foreign minister will handle the issue on the setting up of the Thai-U.S. business council.

The U.S. deputy secretary of state praised Thailand for its efforts to solve the problems of intellectual property rights violation. He said Thailand's policy and determination to solve the problems will result in the country being withdrawn from the U.S. priority watch list and this will promote bilateral trade relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Chuan has invited U.S. President Bill Clinton to pay an official visit to Thailand. The invitation was made through the U.S. deputy secretary of state, who said the U.S. president is likely to accept the invitation as he has been aware of the importance of the ASEAN region strategically and economically.

Columnist Says U.S. Discredits Nation

BK2607025294 Bangkok SIAM POST in Thai 24 Jul 94
p 17

[Column by Chamlong Bunsong: "U.S. Discredit Strategy Against Thailand"]

[Text] The campaign "to clamor" about the rejection of visa applications of members of the Thai House of Representatives who were accused of getting involved in narcotics trafficking and the accusation that Thailand has been supporting the Khmer Rouge including the article written by a former U.S. ambassador to Thailand on the same issue must be considered as part of the effort to "discredit" Thailand in the eyes of the world people.

While flirting with Vietnam, the United States is expected to go into Burma soon probably to do businesses there and for fear of the expansion of the Chinese influence in the region. China is another Asian power.

The U.S. Embassy officials and intelligence officers have been sent out to contact different levels of local officials in areas along the border with Cambodia to monitor tendencies. They were instructed to make full use of personal relations established during the period when the United States was providing assistance for Cambodian refugees and supporting the three Cambodian factions against the Vietnamese influence several years ago and during the Vietnam war 20 years ago.

The U.S. "clamoring" about the Thai politicians' involvement in drug trafficking, on one hand, helps inspire various power groups to examine the qualifications and records of the MP's in the future to a certain extent. But, on the other hand, it has also painted an ugly picture of Thailand as the most notorious drug trafficker in the world because even its politicians are also involved in the illicit business.

Touching on the U.S. accusation that Thailand has been giving support to the world's criminal regime that is responsible for the deaths of millions of people during its reign over Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge have now

changed their principles and behavior so much that they themselves are no longer different than any group in capitalist society. The only problem with them is that their struggle happened to be favorable to China and against Vietnam, a country the United States is flirting with to join its efforts to check of expansion of Chinese influence in this region.

It is quite certain that as long as the United States is unable to dictate to Thailand, discrediting campaigns against the latter will continue to flow out either directly or indirectly through organizations clandestinely receiving U.S. financial support.

The United States can do anything in support of its own interests. For the same reason, Thailand also has the right to defend its own interests and the right not to follow the dictate of the United States.

Everyone knows well that Thailand is not the major producer of opium, heroin, and marijuana. This country is only a transit point. The big marijuana producers are Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam because these countries do not have any effective laws to deal with the problem.

The United States and countries that sent their officials to work in Cambodia during the recent general election know that marijuana is available in ordinary market places in Cambodia, and the marijuana-growing areas are under the control of the Phnom Penh government, which is under the influence of Vietnam. The UN peacekeeping troops smoked marijuana on the roads while working in Cambodia. Why does the United States not say anything nasty against the Governments of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam?

It was the Americans who sailed their ships to transport marijuana from Vietnam and Cambodia.

Believe me, the United States will one day chide Thailand about Burma if the latter happens to disrupt its interests in that country. In fact, Thailand should now start gathering necessary information in preparation for anticipated U.S. slander campaign. Pictures of Americans clandestinely working along the border with Burma should be taken. It is questionable if these people are working for the pure sake of human rights or for business interests. While accusing other countries around the world of having violated human rights, the United States should look back at the plight of its second-class and third-class citizens—the negroes and red Indians who have been forced to live out in the desert, or the homeless whites—for they have been the targets of oppression and exploitation like those unfortunate people under the dictatorial regimes in other countries.

Do not cite the sinister things in other small countries as excuses for oppression, because your own country is also equally dirty.

The riot in Los Angeles a few years ago during which the whole city was set ablaze was a good mirror that reflected the true picture of the United States.

Do not "export" to human rights your lip service that is adulterated with consumerism, the fruit of your political system that, in principle, runs counter to human rights.

It is appropriate to quote the Foreign Ministry's statement that "other countries should solve the problem of the demand because Thailand is now trying to solve the problem of supply" and the statement by General Chatchai that "the United States should clean its house first." The two statements are most applicable with the United States as it is trying all ways and means to look for trouble with Thailand.

However, the U.S. accusations are "not totally groundless." The government and everyone in Thailand should take the charges into consideration and make corrections. "Extract the truth from the poison" to upgrade "the souls and minds" of the Thai people over those who make ambiguous charges against us about drugs, narcotics, human rights, and democracy.

We must build up our nation "by ourselves" with "our own culture," not naively "imported" one.

Never trust any major powers, either from the East or West.

They carry the yokes in their hands and are ready to turn small countries into their satellites.

Fighting Near Cambodian Border Detailed

BK2607041994 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Lieutenant General Anuson Kritsanaserani, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, told reporters today that since the beginning of June, there has been no fighting between Cambodian Government troops and the Khmer Rouge taking place near the Thai border opposite Surin, Buriram, and Sisaket Provinces, which are the areas under the responsibility of the Suranari Task Force. Khmer Rouge troops and weapons were deployed in areas opposite Prachin Buri and Sa Kaeo Provinces in preparation for attacks on government strongholds along road No. 5. Clashes were reported and artillery shells landed inside Thailand causing damage to property of Thai villagers.

Cambodian Government troops were deployed along road No. 10 from Battambang Province opposite areas under the responsibility of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Defense Command Headquarters. Sporadic fighting reportedly took place about 35 kilometers from the Thai border, but had no effect on Thai villagers in the border areas.

Fighting between the Khmer Rouge and Cambodian Government troops lessened because heavy rains and floods in many areas obstructed troop maneuvers on both sides.

The declaration of the Khmer Rouge as an outlaw faction by the Cambodian Government and the formation of the Khmer Rouge government are expected to lead to more violent fighting in the near future.

Commentary on Cambodia's ASEAN 'Achievement'

BK2607123994 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Jul 94 p 6

[Report by Nusara Thaithawat: "Cambodian Foreign Minister Can Feel Pleased With Himself"]

[Text] Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut returns home today with quite an achievement in hand from the 27th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting last week.

Cambodia's application for observer status received the support of all six ASEAN members.

A letter from co-premier's Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Hun Sen to Prime Minister Chuan Likphai seeking his help in implementing a bill outlawing the Khmer Rouge refocused international attention on the political instability in their country and the need for assistance to strengthen the elected government.

Prince Sirivut was able to hold talks with more than 10 countries while in Bangkok and to confirm Cambodia's intention to have friendly relations with all countries. He was also able to seek cooperation for reconstruction through aid and investment.

"Cambodia is coming on strong this year," said one ASEAN source. "It's a big change from last year."

This year's foreign ministers' meeting was the second Cambodia has been invited to as a guest.

Last year in Singapore, Cambodia was clearly uninterested in joining ASEAN as the country has a long tradition of neutrality in its foreign relations.

King Norodom Sihanouk was one of the founding fathers of the non-aligned movement in Bandung in 1955.

Prince Sirivut said King Sihanouk had been consulted and he did not object to Cambodia joining ASEAN.

"Cambodia needs to help itself, but it also needs the region," he said in Phnom Penh before coming to Bangkok for the meeting. "Twenty years of isolation is uncomfortable."

The meaning of neutrality today is no longer what it was. Cambodia has much more to gain from associating with regional and international groups for both political and economic reasons according to a Cambodia specialist.

The letter from the co-prime ministers seeking help from Thailand to implement a bill outlawing the Khmer Rouge has raised again the whole question of whether Thailand has ceased all forms of contact with the guerrillas and whether military assistance should be provided.

The letter, which was also sent to the other 18 signatories of the Paris Peace Agreements' of October 1991, seeks

Thailand's help in providing information on the movement of Khmer Rouge leaders and on their assets in the country.

Cambodia has for decades been the main political issue that has given ASEAN a purpose. Now ASEAN is starting to look at other issues.

But Cambodia remains an issue of concern, being raised as one of the four hot spots in the region during the ASEAN Regional Forum meeting.

The meeting also gave added importance to the Khmer Rouge issue and spotlighted those countries still in the grey area when discussions touched on regional cooperation with Cambodia.

The ASEAN Regional Forum [ARF] was held yesterday. It is an informal consultative forum of 18 countries to discuss regional security.

The United States, in Bangkok as an ASEAN dialogue partner and a participant in the ARF, is one of the countries which still has doubts about Thailand's policy on Cambodia and is still considering military assistance to Cambodia to help fight the Khmer Rouge.

A senior US official told a press briefing the US would discuss the issue with Australia and Malaysia, while his Malaysian counterpart Abdulla Ahmad Badawi said his government was not going to consider any military aid to Cambodia for the time being.

Malaysia is known to have already provided arms to Cambodia.

The US official ducked questions about whether Washington is convinced by Thai government denials that the Khmer Rouge is still being supported.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said his country was very interested in helping Cambodia reorganise its military.

Cambodia was proposed as the first country to join the forum when the 18 participating countries discussed its expansion.

While Cambodia is the least controversial of all the countries which should join the ARF to make it a fully constructive security dialogue forum ideally it should also include North Korea, Burma and all the countries with contesting claims in the South China Sea, it is the ASEAN way to deal with issues it can handle first and move slowly on the rest.

Cambodia should now take the opportunity and proceed with whatever internal legal procedures are needed to send a letter of intent to the ASEAN Secretariat and accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation of 1976 to catch on the wave of international attention it has received at this meeting.

The same ASEAN source said he saw no problems with Cambodia's observer status as Cambodia is one of the 10 Southeast Asian nations.

He expects Cambodia to become an observer before next year's 28th meeting in Brunei.

"And because of its economic and political structure, it may even be the next country to become a member of ASEAN," he said.

It is now up to Cambodia to move quickly and, more importantly in this era of confidence building, to reassure its regional neighbours that it is taking this international attention and attempts to help it strengthen its government seriously.

The two key issues of widespread corruption in the government and military and seemingly endless political infighting among Cambodian leaders must be resolved to gain that confidence.

Events such as the coup attempt on July 2-3 will deter prospective aid donors and friends.

Prince Sirivut complained before coming to Bangkok that Cambodia would be discussed without Cambodia being at the Bangkok meeting.

And that was the case, but with the door open for Cambodia next year in Brunei.

Prince Sirivut has achieved much at this meeting in Bangkok, but he has a lot more to do when he returns home to Cambodia.

But at least he can rest assured Cambodia is still on the international agenda.

Plan To Bring Experts Home Discussed

BK2607021294 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in That 0530 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] The deputy minister of science, technology, and environment believes that the project to encourage experts to return home to work for their country will enable Thailand to compete with other countries in industrial development without depending on foreign technology.

Dr Pricha Musikun, deputy minister of science, technology, and environment, said that such a project is of national-level importance because the current rapid economic growth in Thailand has caused a shortage of personnel and the necessity to buy technology from abroad, which is not right. Regarding economic competition, there is a need to produce personnel and persuade Thai personnel from abroad to return home to help develop their own country. Nowadays, other countries have placed great importance on this concept.

[Begin Pricha recording] The Malaysian prime minister has declared that Malaysia will invest as much as necessary in producing personnel and encouraging important

personnel from other countries to come to Malaysia. Malaysia wants to put its utmost efforts into the field of industry. It wants such personnel to think and act on the application of science and technology into industrial development so that it can compete with other countries. That is because Malaysia believes that Thailand's extensive economic growth has resulted from industrial development. The country therefore wants to put its greatest emphasis on this without a spending limit. Industries in Thailand are really expanding but entirely through the purchase of foreign technology. This is not right. We must use our experienced personnel, who capably created technology in various fields for other countries, to come back to do it for our own country, Thailand. This is a correct way. In doing so, we will have to spend only a small amount of money. [end recording]

Editorial Praises Chuan on Aung San Suu Kyi

BK2607104194 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Jul 94 p A6

[Editorial: "Kudos to Chuan for Making Aung San Suu Kyi a Priority"]

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai is certainly not short of surprises.

Exactly a week ago, the premier tried to justify the government's blacklisting of 11 East Timorese who were expected to be in the country for a regional human rights conference held concurrently with the Asean Ministerial Meeting. He also defended an Interior Ministry ruling that all foreign participants to any conference organized by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) would need official permission from the Labour Ministry, obtained at least 30 days in advance.

This was a clear concerted effort on the part of the government to scuttle the human rights meeting, with obvious indications that it had bowed to the wishes of Indonesia to prevent the East Timor issue from being discussed.

Even the NGOs were shocked with Chuan's statement and he was lambasted by the pro-democracy movement for having forgotten his friends who had helped place him in power and for betraying the lives that were lost in the May 1992 bloodbath in the fight for democracy.

But yesterday, the prime minister put Thailand on the international map as the only Asean country to have requested Burma to solve the problem of Aung San Suu Kyi before "all else".

"The prime minister said if Burma could solve the problem of Aung San Suu Kyi, other problems would be solved more easily. Burma would have time to solve other problems, including those of democracy development, the constitution and the economy," government spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa quoted the prime minister as telling Burmese Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw.

Pro-democracy movement

The Burmese foreign minister, who was Thailand's guest at the Asean Ministerial Meeting, yesterday paid a courtesy call on Chuan at Government House before returning to Burma later in the day.

Though Chuan fell short of telling the Burmese foreign minister that the continued detention of the Nobel Peace Prize laureate was "absolutely indefensible", as Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans had done on Sunday, the very fact that Suu Kyi's name was brought up at all is a clear indication the premier recognizes the struggle of the pro-democracy movement in Burma.

In a cosmetic move aimed at appeasing international opinion, Ohn Gyaw, shortly after arriving in Bangkok, told Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri that Burma's ruling military junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc), was willing to start a dialogue with the United Nations on issues of concern to the General Assembly, including human rights abuses in Burma.

In Rangoon, however, the powerful Slorc chief made it clear the military junta would free Suu Kyi from house arrest only if she agreed to leave the country for five years, a leading Japanese daily reported.

But Asean's Western dialogue partners have made it clear that the Nobel laureate must be released unconditionally by the military junta and the five-year exile stipulated by Slorc is totally unacceptable. Yesterday, Premier Chuan hammered this message into the Slorc, and the military regime in Rangoon has every reason to be worried because Thailand was one of the prime movers of Asean's "constructive engagement" policy with Burma.

But it is unlikely that Chuan's reference to Aung San Suu Kyi represents an Asean consensus on the human rights situation in Burma. In fact, the unlawful detention of Suu Kyi was not even mentioned in the Asean Foreign Ministers' communique issued on Saturday.

Political offensive

Part of the political offensive of certain authoritarian governments in Asean is to erect whatever barriers they can between the democratic movement in Thailand and the pro-democracy movements in their own countries. These governments espouse the so-called Asean principle of "non-interference" in the internal affairs of member states and neighbouring countries.

Indeed, Chuan has to be commended for making Aung San Suu Kyi a priority with the Slorc and the next step is for the premier to match his words with actions.

For a start, the prime minister must make sure Thailand is never used by other Asean states to promote their own authoritarian values. A few mischievous officials in the Foreign and Interior ministries were responsible for issuing the order to blacklist the East Timorese from the

human rights conference, without the knowledge of the prime minister's office. In order to save the government's face, everyone in the Chuan administration had to reluctantly wave the "Asean solidarity" flag.

These officials again might be up to no good and order a crackdown on NGOs who were responsible for organizing the human rights conference. The prime minister must prevent this, lest Thailand become associated with its neighbours who repress their own people.

Mon Refugees Ordered Out 'Despite Risks'

BK2607102394 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Jul 94 p 1

[Text] Sangkhlaburi—Thai officials have ordered the return of 6,000 Mon refugees taking refuge in this border district of Kanchanaburi Province after their Halockhani Camp in Burma came under attack from Rangoon forces.

Phra Wangsa, chairman of the Mon National Relief Committee, said his committee had pleaded with authorities to allow the refugees to remain in Thailand while their lives are at risk in Burma, but to no avail.

He said it was the wish of the ninth Infantry Division and the Sangkhlaburi district officer to push the Mon refugees back despite the risks involved.

"A firefight between armed ethnic Mons and Karens is still going on in the area. It would be dangerous for our people to return to the camp at this time," said Phra Wangsa.

"There is enough food for the Mon refugees camped on Thai territory as donors and western relief organisations are helping them, but many of our people are suffering from sickness and it is raining hard at this time."

Vietnam

NHAN DAN Welcomes ASEAN Conference

BK2607070494 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 25—The Daily NHAN DAN today carries a commentary welcoming the success of the 27th annual ASEAN Foreign Ministerial Conference recently concluded in Bangkok, Thailand.

This is the first time all ten countries in Southeast Asia, including six ASEAN members, three Indochinese countries and Myanmar [Burma], were present at such a conference of ASEAN, the paper notes. This also manifested the common interest of the Southeast Asian countries in important issues concerning the fate of over 300 million people in the region, namely peace, stability, cooperation and development.

After highlighting major economic achievements of the ASEAN nations, the newspaper recalls the unanimity of

the conference to applause Vietnam's readiness to become an ASEAN member, and consider this an important contribution to the building of a new Southeast Asia of peace, stability, cooperation, friendship and prosperity.

The paper reiterates that over recent years, in carrying out an open foreign policy of being friend with all nations for the sake of peace, independence and development, Vietnam has always been attaching great importance to and actively promoting multi-faceted relations with the ASEAN countries, creating new, favourable changes for mutual advantages. In 1992, Vietnam signed the Bali Treaty and became an observer of ASEAN in 1993. Recently, Vietnam took part in six ASEAN committees and five cooperation projects with ASEAN.

With ASEAN's assistance, Vietnam is now actively preparing itself so as to become a full member of ASEAN soon. Vietnam commits itself to be an active partner of the ASEAN nations in the noble cause to build Southeast Asia into a stable and prosperous region, the paper stresses.

The daily, however, points out that there remain great challenges in the region, including possible confrontation that might be caused by territorial disputes arm race and so on. But, as Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said at the opening session of the conference, 'Southeast Asia is fully in a position to present to the world an image of a zone of peace and cooperation for the sake of development and prosperity. This reality lies within reach of all countries in Southeast Asia. It will also represent a positive contribution to peace and prosperity in Asia and the Pacific as well as the world'.

Nation's Chances of Joining ASEAN Reviewed

BK2307065994 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Unattributed article]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on history of ASEAN and cooperation projects among member countries] Going through many decades of war, Vietnam has no other desire than to live in peace and security to develop the country. Since 1976, Vietnam has adopted a foreign policy based on four principles, namely respecting other countries' independence and sovereignty and noninterference in their internal affairs; refraining from allowing foreign countries to use its territory as a base for aggression and interference in other nations; establishing friendly and good neighborly relations while resolving conflicts through negotiations; and developing cooperative relations with countries in the region. These principles have been consistently included in Vietnam's foreign policy, and since the early 1990's, Vietnam's foreign policy has been developed in the spirit of befriending all countries in the world community in the struggle for peace, independence, and development.

During the past years, exchange visits between high-level leaders, politicians, and socioeconomic activists of Vietnam and the ASEAN countries have contributed to strengthening the mutual understanding and trust as well as accelerating friendly and cooperation relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's friendly official visit to six ASEAN countries has created a wide, far-reaching understanding in the region on Vietnam's renovation undertaking and its significant achievements in this regard.

State, government, and national assembly leaders of Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia, after visiting Vietnam, have shown their better understanding of and expressed more sympathy with Vietnam. They asserted the desire to share experiences in national development with the Vietnamese people and expressed the belief that peace and stability in Southeast Asia will be firmly maintained if Vietnam, a country with a population of more than 70 million, can develop and become prosperous.

Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong affirmed that he would do his best to help Vietnam in carrying economic develop programs and in implementing the renovation undertaking. Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai asserted that Vietnam's rapid development will help the whole region to develop more quickly and vigorously.

Party General Secretary Do Muoi's official visits to the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand and Vietnamese top leaders' visits to the ASEAN countries in late 1993 are a new manifestation of a consistent development and enhancement in the bilateral and multilateral relations between Vietnam and ASEAN.

In Bangkok, General Secretary Do Muoi again stressed the Vietnamese people's desire to develop relations with the ASEAN countries on the basis of forgetting the past and looking into the future with brilliant prospects.

The 26th ASEAN Foreign Ministerial Conference, which Vietnam attended as an observer in Singapore in July 1993, highly appraised achievements scored by Vietnam in its renovation undertaking. The conference welcomed Vietnam's participation in the Regional Security and Political Forum as an important interlocutor [dqoors tacs]. Those who attended the third seminar on Vietnam-ASEAN relations in December 1993 satisfactorily noted the positive and rapid developments in the Vietnam-ASEAN relationship. They pointed out that profound changes in the region and the world have created new opportunities and ordeals. The expanded ASEAN with the participation of Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries will create great strength to seize opportunities for cooperation and development and to effectively cope with ordeals facing nations in the region.

The 27th ASEAN Foreign Ministerial Conference is convened at a time when public opinion earnestly wants

Southeast Asia to be a nuclear arms-free zone and a region of peace, stability, cooperation, and development.

The fact that Vietnam participates in the Regional Security Forum—a part of the Bangkok ASEAN Conference's agenda this time—is new progress in the path toward joining other countries in the Southeast Asian region.

EU Delegation Holds News Conference

BK2407113894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Jul 94

[Text] After a three-day visit to Vietnam from 21 July, the European Union (EU) delegation led by Mr. Hans Van Den Broek, EU commissioner in charge of external affairs, held an international news conference this morning to give a brief on the first visit to Vietnam by an high-level EU delegation. A large group of newsmen from news agencies, radio, and television stations at home and abroad attended the news conference.

Describing the EU delegation's appraisal on this important visit, Mr. Hans Van Den Broek said:

[Begin Hans Van Den Broek recording in English and fading into Vietnamese translation] First of all, please allow me to express my thanks to the Vietnamese Government for its warm welcome and hospitality extended to me and my delegation during the past several days. My trip to Vietnam is an important event, and marks a turning point in EU-Vietnam cooperation. As you already know, this is the first visit by an high-level EU delegation to Vietnam. I can say that our meetings and talks with Vietnamese officials have taken place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere and have been very useful. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the EU and Vietnam in 1990, cooperation has developed satisfactorily. One of the most effective cooperation projects between EU and Vietnam is the EU program for the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees and their reintegration into the community. Under this program, about 55,000-60,000 Vietnamese refugees have been reintegrated so far and a large number have been provided assistance. This program will conclude at the end of this year. However, we have reached an agreement with the Vietnamese Government to continue with our financial assistance to create jobs for these returnees to enable them to build their own future. Noteworthy is that under this program, we are able not only to create jobs for returnees but also for the local people. One of the important agreements made between the two sides is on the export of Vietnamese textile products to the European market. At present, it can be said that 60 percent [figure as heard] of textile products imported by Europe come from Vietnam. [End recording]

Mr. Hans Van Den Broek also asserted the EU's support for Vietnam to become an observer at GATT. He said EU also welcomes Vietnam becoming a member of GATT in the future, and hopes that with the conclusion

of the Uruguay Round of Talks, the European market will be more open to Vietnamese products.

Asserting the fine success made by his delegation during its stay in Hanoi, Mr. Hans Van Den Broek said: One of the great successes of our trip is the settlement of various obstacles in the process toward signing a framework agreement for economic and trade cooperation. I can say that we have sufficient grounds to believe that this agreement will be signed before the end of this year, and that we are very satisfied with the cooperation we have received during our visit. One of the most important results in this trip is the agreement on technical assistance to Vietnam for reforming its economy, especially in accounting and auditing, insurance, and investment and so forth, that are worth more than 16 million ECU's [European Currency Units].

Mr. Hans Van Den Broek also briefed newsmen on the tasks the EU will carry out in the days ahead to accelerate ties. This includes a preparatory visit to Vietnam by an EU delegation for the opening of the EU Embassy, a program to help Vietnam train and develop its work force, an environmental protection program, and program to create conditions for Vietnam to expand ties with EU member countries.

Answering newsmen's questions on issues related to the framework agreement on economic and trade that will be signed, and prospects in Vietnam-EU relations, Mr. Hans Van Den Broek asserted that the prospects are very bright. He said that there are grounds to believe that there will be no obstacles whatsoever against the signing of this agreement as well as in the opening of an EU office in Vietnam. He also said the EU will also provide Vietnam with a 40 million ECU loan to finance further activities to stabilize the daily life of Vietnamese returnees and other tasks related to the framework agreement on economic and trade cooperation.

Finally, Mr. Hans Van Den Broek said: In conclusion, I would like to say that we are very satisfied with the results attained in this trip. We hope that these results will accelerate bilateral political and economic ties. I have the impression that the new era of cooperation has come, and that Vietnam will play a great role in this region. Vietnam is ready to join the ASEAN and this will be a factor that promotes peace, stability, and development in the region.

Economic Establishments Provide Overseas Labor

BK2607103694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jul 94

[Text] According to the International Cooperation Department, there are presently 32 economic establishments licensed to export labor. These establishments have implemented 288 labor contracts which exported 5,000 workers to Lebanon, Malaysia, Japan, South Korea, and Libya.

Vo Van Kiet Attends Dong Thap Muoi Conference

BK2607063494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jul 94

[Text] On 22 July, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet held a conference with the Steering Committee for the Development of Dong Thap Muoi Region [SCDDTMR] and representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Industry, Water Conservancy, Transport and Communications; Science, Technology and Environment; and people's committees of Tien Giang, Dong Thap, and Long An Provinces to appraise tasks during the first half of 1994 and to discuss orientations and tasks for the second half and for 1995.

After listening to representatives of ministries, sectors, and localities exchange views on orientations, objectives, and tasks for the remaining six months and for 1995, which were formulated at the recommendation of the SCDDTMR Steering Committee, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet expressed his viewpoints. He said: The Dong Thap Muoi Region's potential is great. However, results attained in the implementation of tasks during the past six months were low. This was due to the poor guidance and the lack of attention given to the development programs by sectors and localities.

The prime minister pointed out that 50 percent of households in Dong Thap Muoi still have a low standard of living. He asked localities, ministries, and sectors at the central level to coordinate and promptly resolve various pressing problems including the shortage of capital, seeds, and materials to help these households overcome their difficulties and thrive in their localities. This is aimed at increasing the number of middle-income households to 45-50 percent compared with the current 35 percent.

Concerning the orientations and tasks for the days ahead, the prime minister urged localities and sectors to clearly define their objectives for the days ahead, strive to plant crops on the remaining 70,000-80,000 hectares of fallow land, carry out agricultural and forestry promotion movement, improve water conservancy projects, reclaim more virgin land, conduct research to optimally use cultivated land, and perfect the irrigation system.

The prime minister contended that the scientific research for the development of Dong Thap Muoi has been carried out satisfactorily during the past period. He asked the National Industrial and Natural Science Center to continue its research and appraisal on the socioeconomic natural development of provinces with reclaimed wasteland. Efforts must be made to carry out extensive research on other localities, especially the quality of the soil, climate, and cultural heritage to make this a basis for the formulation of future socioeconomic development programs of Dong Thap Province and its subregions, namely (Tap Norg) and (A Ba).

The prime minister instructed the relevant ministries and sectors at the central level to continue to study,

supplement, and perfect policies on capital investment to serve construction projects, production, and export activities. Efforts must be made to formulate policies on expenditure and allowances for land reclamation, settlement of the population, and other measures to attract more people from localities to come and resettle in the Dong Thap Muoi region.

Vu Oanh Attends War Invalids Conference

BK2207162694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] To commemorate the War Invalids and Fallen Heroes' Day, 27 July, Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, attended a conference held yesterday in Dan Phuong—a district noted for achievements in this field—by Ha Tay Province to exchange experiences on how to improve the welfare of war invalids and the families of fallen heroes in the province.

After hearing representatives of the province, district, and various villages report on their experiences, Comrade Vu Oanh spoke, hailing the many efforts made by the party organization and people of Ha Tay Province who, while still under difficult conditions, have constantly striven to improve the living standards of war invalids and the families of fallen heroes.

The comrade highly appraised the initiatives developed by the province, such as setting up the Fund for Repayment of Good Deeds, engraving the names of fallen heroes of every village and hamlet on epitaphs to remember them and having these epitaphs installed in pagodas for frequent worshipping by the people; buying life insurance for elderly parents of fallen heroes, and so forth.

The comrade urged Ha Tay Province to translate these initiatives into a widespread mass movement if it is to bring the province's movement to care for war invalids and families of fallen heroes further forward so as to be worthy of being a locality which has taken the lead of the country's war invalids and fallen heroes-related movement for many consecutive years.

Construction of Powerline Under Way

BK2207162494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] The Yen Bai Province Electricity Office started the construction of the 35-kv Van Chan-Tram Tau power line yesterday, 20 July. Tram Tau is one of the two high-lying and difficult to access districts of Yen Bai Province inhabited by six fraternal ethnic groups with 80 percent of them being the H'mong ethnic people. Therefore, the channeling of power from the national power grid to Tram Tau is of great significance for the implementation of Political Bureau's Resolution 22 on the building of the mountain region.

The 35-kv Van Cham-Tram Tau powerline is 22 km long, which, including 135 electric pylons and two transformer stations, has a capital investment of 2.6 billion dong.

The project, now being undertaken by the Electromechanical Enterprise under the Electricity Engineering Corporation No.1, is expected to be put into operation by late 1995. Tram Tau will be the seventh of eight districts in Yen Bai Province and also the province's first high-lying district to receive power from the national power grid.

Publishing, Printing Activities Reregistered

BK2307071694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jul 94

[Text] In compliance with the publishing law, the Ministry of Culture and Information has, in coordination with the party Central Committee's Ideology and Culture Department, organized the reregistration of all

activities involving publishing, printing, and book distribution of the state and private sector on a national scale.

This registration drive is aimed at rechecking the contingents of workers involved in the area of publishing, printing, and book distribution to come up with a plan to provide them with training and additional training in accordance with standards for occupational positions. In addition, this is also to regrasp the entire material and technical premises of the sector and its funds to devise a long-term development plan for the period from now until the end of the decade.

Starting 25 May, the reregistration of activities in the area of publishing, printing, and book distribution have received assistance and guidance from the people's committees of various provinces and cities under the central authority and from relevant branches and sectors. Therefore, as of now, the reregistration had been completed at various localities, except for the two major cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh. The reregistration at these cities will be completed by 31 August.

Australia

Thailand Urged To Reconsider Activists Expulsion

LD2207105294 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1000 GMT 22 Jul 94

[Text] Australia has expressed regret and concern at the expulsion of two of its citizens from Thailand. A foreign affairs spokesman said Thailand had effectively expelled the Australian human rights activists, Margarita Drakneli and Frank Khouri. The two were in Bangkok to attend a regional conference on human rights with an emphasis on the situation in East Timor and Burma.

The foreign affairs spokesman said Australia's ambassador in Thailand, John McCarthy, had asked the Thai authorities to reconsider the decision to force the Australians to leave. He said it was regrettable that the Thai government had elected to stifle discussion on an issue of concern to the region, such as the situation in East Timor.

Evans on 'Worrying Implications' of Cambodia

LD2607100094 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 26 Jul 94

[Text] The Australian Foreign Minister, Gareth Evans, has appealed to the world community to save Cambodia from a repeat of past tragedies. Addressing the meeting of Asian-Pacific foreign ministers in Bangkok, Senator Evans warned that the ongoing conflict between the government and Khmer Rouge forces now threatens the stability of the Cambodian state. Trevor Watson reports from Bangkok:

[Watson] Australia is now considering aid to the beleaguered Cambodian army. The priority at the moment is non-lethal assistance but weapons supplies have not been ruled out. Speaking to foreign ministers of the Asia-Pacific region Senator Evans warned that the very survival of the Cambodian state is now at stake.

[Begin Evans recording] Within Cambodia the conflict has escalated this year with worrying implications for efforts to achieve social and economic reconstruction. [End recording]

[Watson] But the six-member Association of South East Asian Nations has warned that weapons aid will only prolong the fighting.

Government Urges Burma To Release Prisoners

LD2707115994 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 94

[Text] The Australian Government has again urged Burma's military regime to release its political prisoners as pro democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi begins her sixth year of house arrest. The foreign affairs minister, Gareth Evans, says her continued detention is indefensible and remains a serious obstacle to a genuine and

comprehensive reconciliation in Burma. Senator Evans says the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners in Burma would send an unambiguous signal that the military regime was willing to implement positive change.

Evans Views Report on Indonesian Military

BK2207044494 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 21 Jul 94

[By Jack Taylor]

[Text] Sydney, July 21 (AFP)—A confidential Australian Government report has warned that Indonesia may be unable to contribute to regional stability because of the increasing obsolescence of its military.

The report was published by THE AUSTRALIAN newspaper Thursday on the eve of the ASEAN regional forum meeting in Bangkok to discuss the new concept of regional security through neighbourly interdependence.

It said the failure of Indonesia's armed forces ABRI "to achieve even modest modernisation has caused a gradual decline in operational capability and has eroded Indonesia's ability to contribute to regional stability."

Prepared by the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, it also warned that while defence ties between Australia and Indonesia had matured they were still too fragile to survive a setback in the wider bilateral relationship.

The relationship could be damaged by adverse reporting on Indonesia by the Australian media, it said. Relations were virtually severed several years ago over a report here criticising Suharto.

However, the report said this danger was fading.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans told AFP Thursday he had read the embassy report but did not attribute any particular significance to it.

"I must confess that in reading that report in its totality and in its context at the time it didn't seem to me to be enormously significant," said Evans.

"My instinct is that the defence relationship with Indonesia is growing in substance and maturity all the time."

The report was quoted as saying: "ABRI's capacity to maintain internal security by use of its territorial apparatus remains strong, but its capacity for controlling a generalised crisis which might arise over presidential succession has not improved and cannot be assured."

Evans told a news conference in Canberra the importance of the first meeting of the regional forum was that it was the formal beginning of a new approach to security in the region.

He described it as the concept of developing trust, confidence, working together on preventive diplomacy strategies and expanding the range of traditional defence co-operation.

"This all fits into a larger concept of security where you are not just talking about security as involving military capability, but of security as being the function of economic relationships."

Harold Crouch, lecturer at the Australian National University's Research School of Pacific Studies, said the reported Australian assessment was "very strange" and it appeared to have basic flaws.

"They seem to think at the main purpose of the Indonesian armed forces is to defend Indonesia from external aggression, but the real purpose is to maintain political control within Indonesia," he told AFP.

Indonesia has recently become the focal point of Australia's thrust into Asia with increasingly warm bilateral links and friendship between Indonesia's President Suharto and Australia's Prime Minister Paul Keating.

Canberra has been criticised by the East Timorese refugee community in Darwin this week for inviting the Indonesian military to participate in a multi-national defence exercise Kangaroo '95 in which 15,000 troops will take part along with naval and air forces.

Relief for Rwanda Tops \$7 Million

*BK2507080494 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0700 GMT 25 Jul 94*

[Text] The Australian Government has boosted total humanitarian relief for Rwanda to more than \$7 million. The package includes an Australian medical support force of more than 300 personnel to support the United Nations in Rwanda. Australia had previously announced aid to Rwandan refugees of about two-and-a-half million dollars. The prime minister, Paul Keating, says the deployment of the medical team is directed at making it safe for refugees to return home. An advance party will leave on 6 August with the remainder leaving two weeks later.

PNG Road Construction Aid Accord Concluded

*BK2407105294 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0800 GMT 23 Jul 94*

[Text] Australian aid is to be thrown toward building roads in Papua New Guinea [PNG] in the next three years. The director general of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau, Philip Flood, has just concluded a visit to Papua New Guinea. Sean Dorney reports that during the visit road projects worth \$66 million [Australian] were identified and agreed to.

[Begin Dorney recording] The Australian aid program to Papua New Guinea has generally steered clear of larger capital works projects until now. But with the Australian cash aid rapidly diminishing and following concern from PNG that too much of the proposed tied aid [as heard] would be spent in Australia, Australia has agreed to fund the package of major road transport infrastructure projects. Roads in Lae, PNG's industrial capital, which are in an appalling state, will be rebuilt. Two major roads will also be built in the Southern Highlands and Enga Provinces in the electorates of PNG's transport and finance ministers. [end recording]

Air Force Takes Delivery of Upgraded Aircraft

*BK2207130394 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 22 Jul 94*

[Text] In South Australia, the Air Force has taken delivery of its first Orion aircraft equipped with upgraded electronic surveillance gear. (Len Novak) reports the Air Force's 19 long-range maritime patrol Orions are all undergoing the refit worth a \$160 million [Australian].

[Begin (Novak) recording] Orion's electronic [words indistinct] the equipment can locate and identify radar sources. This means that Orion can quickly pick up a radar signal from an illegal fishing vessel or detect other aircraft, military or civil. The contract was completed by AWA Defense Industries in Adelaide, one of the bidders for the government's half-billion-dollar Orion upgrade that will allow the Orions to be used well into the next century. A decision on that upgrade is expected in two weeks.

Overseas Fighter Planes Arrive for Exercise

*BK2407103394 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0800 GMT 23 Jul 94*

[Text] Overseas fighter planes have begun arriving in Australia's Northern Territory for the annual Pitch Black military exercises. (Jeff Rodarida) reports that the exercises will be held from 4 to 17 August.

[Begin (Rodarida) recording] Twelve United States Marine Corp Harriers have arrived in Darwin to prepare the Pitch Black; as well, more than a dozen aircraft from the Singapore Air Force have flown into Darwin. Many more planes will arrive over the next week. Marine aircraft will conduct familiarization training from Monday [25 July]. [end recording]

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTS may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTS and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTS and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTS or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTS and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTS and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.